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Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
18th June	ORIENTAL	5234	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10000
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5234		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	1901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6523	MONGOLIA	9506
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7913

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Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	6,307	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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NIPPON	D. Mistorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

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FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 13th June, 1904.

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NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,059	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	9,091	10th Aug.

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EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	... " 10,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

WAR NEWS.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 13,

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1-4 = — 1-4
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... ₹65 7-16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 5-8 = do
2 months hence ..... 25 5-8 = do
Spot in New York ..... 55 5-8 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris, cheques ..... 25·20 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin ,, ... 20·41 = do
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-4 = — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-8 per cent = + 1-8
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 1-4 per cent = + 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = + 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9 1-4, value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-2 J.-J. sellers dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 J.-A., done easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·72 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 100. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·47	6·41	6·20
+12	+12	+13
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·38	5·44	5·38
+12	+12	+13
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·35	5·34	
+12	+12	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	1,600
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do. Continent	3,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 12·85 + 70
Futures, month of July ..... 12·29 + 44
Do. do. December ..... 10·03 + 19

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 12 3-8 + 3-8
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 10·47 + 33
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·83 + 18
Tone at close ..... steady.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	5,61,000
Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	1,830,000
Total visible supply of which is	
East Indian	311,000
Total quantity in sight	9,740,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 11th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,856 bales.
Wheat	27,944 cwts.
Linseed	21,751 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	9,634 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,055 ,,
Poppyseed	2,988 ,,
Groundnuts	1 ,,
Castorseed	2,339 ,,
Rice	6,930 ,,
Myrabollams	2,923 ,,
Cottonseed	383 ,,
Mowrseed	554 ,,
Gram	960 ,,
Joowar	7,456 ,,
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... Is. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. Is. 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do Is. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 8 do do 169 8-8
Marks 8 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133
Shanghai 30 do do 185
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-13
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 24 lakhs up.
Seeds markets closed.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... firm.
Estimated sales .....bales 7,000
Imports ..... do, 6,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6·57	6·52	6·30
+10	+11	+10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·38	5·49	5·43
+ 5	+5	+5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·35	5·34	
+12	+12	

COTTON.—Tone steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	241	227	218	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	252	239	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	252	239	...	,,
Comrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	253	245	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...		...	240	232	,,
Jalgaum do. ...		...	241	233	,,
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...		...	246	...	,,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. }	254	247			,,
Oomra, good staple M-G					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	256	249	...		,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	258	251	...		
Broach (M.-G.) ...	280	270	...		,,
Surat (M.G.) ...	302	292	...		,,
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	256	242	...		,,
Do. (H.-G.) ...	253	239	229		,,
Muttia (M. G.)	248	235	...		
Bagalkote			...	240	
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	258	244	234		
Do (H. G. ...	255	241	231	F G F	
Compta ...			...	262	254	
Dharwar (S.-G)			...	262	254	
Westerns			...	243	235	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 4th June, as compared with the statement of the 11th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 4. Rs.	June 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,59,753	53,29,971
Public Deposits at Branches	30,95,580	31,94,964
Other Deposits	5,96,72,027	6,09,89,538
Post Bills	11,177	11,646
Sundries	18,75,171	19,20,610
Rs...	8,85,54,687	8,98,45,729
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,31,059	1,13,10,239
Other authorised Securities	11,33,873	11,32,385
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,34,461	72,15,187
Loans do. do. do.	1,31,25,115	1,23,62,353
Bills discounted and purchased	3,00,12,171	3,02,05,132
Dead Stock	3,56,174	3,56,298
Stamps and Stationery	3,190	3,138
Balances with other Banks	7,25,472	7,55,011
Sundries	3,00,425	3,37,972
Cash	2,37,36,687	2,51,23,534
Rs.	8,85,54,68	8,98,45,729

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES, BIRTHS.

BIDDLE—June 1, at Bijapur, the wife of J. B, W. Biddle D. S. Police, Bijapur, of a son.
CARRUTHERS—June 10, at Fernhill, Coonoor, the wife of W. R. Carruthers, Madras, of a daughter.
MOSS-KING—June 6, at Coonoor the wife of R. C. H. Moss-King I.C.S., of a son.
LYONS-MONTGOMERY—June 9, at Brockhurst, Simla, the wife of Colonel Lyons-Montgomery, Indian Army, of a daughter.
LANG—June 9, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain E, M. Lang, 1st Gurkhas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—June 5, at Malappuram, after a short illness Rose Esmeralda Fernandez, the dearly beloved mother of Mrs. M. A. Leggett and sister of Mr. Henry D'Lemos, Contractor, P. W. D., aged 74 years, 4 months and 4 days.
HERDON—May 19, at Dehra Dun, Amy, the wife of H H Herdon, Mulickpore, Gurdaspore District, Punjab.
CLANCEY—June 3, at Agra, Elizabeth Clancey, dearly beloved mother of John and James Clancey (Rangoon and Dibrugarh), and widow of the late Thomas Clancey (elder son of Major John Clancey of the 15th Light Dragoons), of Cork, Civil Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh and first European shot in the defence of the Ballyguard at Lucknow in 1857, aged 69 years,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water 11·50m., 11·34a. Low water, 4·52m., 5·42a. Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5·15 this evening.

SALE OF A STEAM SHIP.—Under the orders of the High Court the s. s. "Akbar," formerly known as "Nedelanden Oranje," the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Yusuf and four others, was put up to sale by public auction yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, at their auction rooms in Apollo Street. The sale commenced at Rs. 50,000, and the amount rose to Rs. 75,000 with bids of Rs. 5,000 each. The bid was then reduced to Rs. 2,000 and eventually the ship was knocked down to Haji Cassum Joseph for Rs. 90,000.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Walker, charged Cadur Currim, a Muhomedan lad, aged at 14 years, with theft of an umbrella. Evidence showed that the accused removed the umbrella from the hut of Bhalu, a bricklayer residing at Byculla. He was seen by a neighbour, who chased him and got him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having been flogged once. His worship ordered him to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of three years.

DISORDERLY SAILORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Lutvich Gustav and Manuel Firado, European seamen on board a merchant-ship now lying in the harbour, with being drunk and disorderly in Duncan Road on Saturday evening. Mr. Browning stated that Gustav gave no trouble, but Firado caused a great deal of disturbance by rushing at people and throwing brandy over a crowd of natives who covered round him. The Magistrate warned and discharged the first accused, but fined the second accused Rs. 2.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Mahomed Sulleman, a mill-hand with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 5, the property of one Mahomed Hussen, a lascar on board H. M. S. Redbreast. The evidence showed that complainant was purchasing an umbrella from a shop in Abdul Rehman Street, when he felt a jerk near his coat pocket. On turning round he saw the accused removing his purse from his pocket. He at once seized him and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT BHANDARWADA HILL.—Mr. Pallonji Adurji Mistri residing in a bungalow at Bhandarwada Hill reservoir has reported to the police that on Saturday night some persons effected an entrance through an open window into the bungalow, and removed a Gladstone bag, a steel trunk, and three wooden boxes containing a large quantity of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 800-8, a pair of field glasses valued at Rs. 60 and a quantity of medicine of the value of Rs. 10. In the morning the Municipal officer in charge of the reservoir informed the complainant of the Gladstone bag, the trunk and boxes lying near the hill side. In all, property of the value of Rs. 428 was found near the hill side.

THE B. S.P.C.A.—During the month of May three bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 11 horses, 61 bullocks, and 3 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 441 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 14 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THEFT OF AN OVERCOAT.—Before Mr C. H. Setalwad, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Inspector Draper charged Antone Prang Ithori Prang, a native Christian, with the theft of an overcoat of the value of Rs. 5 belonging to Mr. R. Livingston residing in Ripon Road. It appeared from the evidence that the coat was left on a line to dry in the complainant's house on Sunday afternoon the accused entered the house on a pretext of seeing the cook and took away the coat. While leaving the accused was seen by the complainant's ayah who raised an alarm and got him arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty but admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5·45 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

March .....Coronation.....George
Overture .....Light Cavalry .....Suppe
Selection .....Ma Mie Rosette .....Lacome.....Caryll
Cornet Solo.....Eine Nacht in der Schweitz.....Hume
Selection'... ...Little Christopher Columbus .....Caryll
Valse .....City Life.....Translateur

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The intense heat experienced at Ranpur and Botad culminated in heavy showers on Thursday last, 1 in. 7cts. being measured at the former place, and, 9 lects. at the latter. The rain was fairly distributed, more or less rain having also fallen at Chuda, Limbdi, and Wadhwan city, though not at Wadhwan Camp, the distance between the Camp and city being 3 1-2 miles. It must have also rained in low lying villages as was evidenced by the flood in the river Bhadakwa near Chuda. Reports of more rain having fallen at Lathi and Dhasa have reached here. Clouds are banking up and there are indications of further showers. Last evening clouds rolled over Bhownagar and the weather assumed threatening aspect but we got a shower or two only, and the clouds drifted away. The monsoon appears to have now burst in Kathiawar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umtali via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 15th and 16th instant—With effect from the 15th June letter mail articles for the Ahmedabad Mail may be posted at the General Post Office from 7-30 to 8-45 p.m with a late fee of half an anna.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Caledonien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a. m. on 16th instant. Letters, &c. for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Quilimane and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Lindula will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 15th inst.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.—The death is announced of Mr. Baba Luxmonji, an interpreter of the High Court, who lately retired on pension. He had been in failing health for some time past, and retired from the service about a month ago. Mr. Baba commenced his career as interpreter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Cooper, and gave entire satisfaction by the able manner in which he discharged his duties. On the recommendation of Mr. Cooper, he was promoted to the department of High Court Translator and Interpeter. For his ability, suavity of manners, and courteous deportment, he was respected and esteemed by the Bench, the Bar, and the general public. The Government also held a high opinion of his qualifications as an interpreter; and the loan of his services was granted to them by the High Court during the sittings of the Crawford Commission at Poona. The deceased worked for several years as Secretary to the David Sassoon Reformatory in Bombay, and was very kind and indulgent to the inmates.

ALLEGED DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF BUSINESS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit in which Laxman Govind Nirgunde claimed from Mrs. Elizabeth Thomasina Graham, widow of Mr. W. H. Graham, of Graham's Naka, Rs. 5,000 on account of his having lost his printing business, and suffered in reputation and credit owing to the defendant's having taken certain proceedings against him in the Small Cause Court and the Police Court. Mr. Colah, with Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davur and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for defendant.

It was stated in the plaint, that the defendant was the administratrix of her deceased husband's property and was the owner of a printing press. In a Small Cause Court suit she had instituted against plaintiff's brother, Pandurang. She levied execution on certain goods belonging to the plaintiff. These were taken to the Court, but ultimately restored to the plaintiff. On 9th September 1901, she filed an information in the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagon, charging the plaintiff and his brother with breach of trust, misappropriation and abetment. Plaintiff's house was searched, and goods removed from it were taken to the Police Court notwithstanding plaintiff's protests to the contrary, and to his great pecuniary loss, disgrace and annoyance. After several adjournments, the case was dismissed for default of defendant's appearance, and the goods were returned to the plaintiff's on 10th October. On 28th November, the defendant made an application to have the case restored to the Magistrate's file, and have the goods seized again. The was done. There upon the plaintiff moved the High Court, where during the hearing, defendant intimated through her pleader, that she did not wish to proceed with the police Court prosecution. The matter was then referred back to the police Court. When the matter came in the latter Court, the defendant persisted in proceeding with the charges against the plaintiff, but the plaintiff was discharged on 22nd April 1902. The defendant persisted in claiming the goods, but these too were, after a prolonged inquiry, restored to the plaintiff on his undertaking to produced them in Court when required.

Mrs. Graham, in her written statement, denied the truthfulness of several statements made by the plaintiffs, and among other things, averred that in the Small Cause Court suit, the plaintiff claimed the goods as his, but his claimant's notice was dismissed on an investigation, and he was ordered to pay her costs. The goods were not restored to him until a substantive suit was filed by him. The criminal case was in respect of certain material and matrices entrusted by her husband to Pandurang but which she now believed were entrusted both to the plaintiff and to Pandurang. These having been wrongfully sold and disposed of by Pandurang, she filed her information, and it was in respect of goods other than those claimed in the Small Cause Court suit. Being seriously ill she could not go on with the case, and owing to a misunderstanding on her part about the day of hearing, she was not present in Court on the day it was dismissed. In all the proceedings she had taken, she had acted in good faith and had reasonable and probable cause for the proceedings. She believed the plaintiff had all along acted in collusion with his brother, Pandurang. The plaintiff had neither suffered loss nor damage, and he had brought the suit with a view to annoy and harass her and to extort money from her.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. TYABJEE.
To speak to the minutes of the decretal order of Reference.

152-02—Little and Co—Dewkabai vs Ameroband Madhowji and others Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co.

Commercial Causes.

102-04—Payne and Co—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Messrs Shridham and Co—Tyabjee D and Co.
712-03—Smetham B and N—Ramkissondas Balkissondas and others vs Ramjidas Dayaldas and others—Sorabjee and J.
224-04—Crawford B and Co—Heinrich Stamber and another vs Chamksee Purbhatray and others.
316.04—Crawford B and Co—Ludwing Adolph Blaschek and others vs Chamsee Purbhat and others.
342-04—Crawford B and Co—Lildrick Hermann Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas—Little and Co.
295-04—Pestonji R and H—Ebji Oomersey and other vs Parshotum Morarji and others—Inperson.

For Direction on Commissioner's Report.

217-02—Payne and Co—Halimabai Widow vs Esmail Hajee Oosman and another—Mulla and M and Payne and Co,

Long Causes.

202-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbhooj Gordhundas vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.
14-04—In person a pauper—Bai Ratanbai Widow vs Sha Versey Khersaj and others.
201-03—M H Chothia—Bai Jethabai Widow vs Madon Dewjee and others—Chitnis and M.
118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncharam—Edgelow G and W.
466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co—Little and Co.
151-02—Payne and Co—Kkia Khooshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.
689-02—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.
677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.
455-1901-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangbir and S.

Before the Hon'ble JUSTICE CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

472-02—Edgelow Gr W—Cursondas Promji and others vs. Cursondas Nathoo Wadia G and Co.
739-02—S B Noble—William Brook Keen vs. William Buttler Wright.
62-04—S B Noble—William Watson and another vs George Grant Craig.
90-04—Cragie L and C—Sir Henry Seymour Kang and another vs Stephen Francis Biddulph.
156-01—Mulla and M—Mesvanji Hormusji Katruck vs Kapoorchand Mookhaji and others.
178-04—Payne and Co—Societa Colonial Italiana vs Hamoolal Mahomed and another.
180-04—Payne and Co—Henry Gutmann vs Mahomed Saheb Mahomed.
235-01—Mirza and M—Kashipal widow and another vs Mahomed Ally Abdul Hoosein Little and Co.
259-04—Bicknell M and M—Noorvanji Cowasji Shroff vs Shafurkhan Dawoodkhan and another S B Noble
266-04—Natubhoy J and M Vazanji Trieumji and others vs Chamsey Partat—and others S B Noo Noble.
267-07—Payne and Co Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhand vs Kawab Mattamad Dowiete Bahadur and another Bicknell M and B Rashavayya.
277-01—K B Mehta Damodar Shrikrishnajvs Ebrahim Sab Kutlirdin bby Mirza Mulla Abas Penkar,
278-01—Captain and V—Bharmal Versey and another vs Khimji Hirji Kayany.
282-01—Mirza and M—Dakhilbai widow vs Gopal Sudhoji and others.
287-01—Captain and V—Khimji Assur Virji vs Hansraj Parmanund.
2-8-04—Matuthoy J and M—Lakmidas VanLravan and another vs Kanji Purbay and Co.
292-0:—Madhavji V—Shamji Ludba and Co vs Devil and another.
291-04—Malvi K and M—Vinayak Ramchandra Rajadhyaksh and another vs Anandrao Bhasker Harrbkar and another.
310-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Dhanranginal Chimundas and another vs Chandrabhandas Chotaram and otrs-
311-01 Matubhoy J and M—Bai Lakhmi withow and another vs The Firm of T H Kanji Sunderdas and others.
752-02—Mulla and M Frank Edgar Parkar vs Louisa Octavia Parkar and another Kanga and P,

Long Causes.

281-03—Mulla and M—Luxumon Govind Nirgundkr vs Elizabeth T Graham—Mirza and M.
215-04—In person—Kasa Bhawan vs Sona Dabi Part heard.
333-02—Balkrishna V N K—shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangbir Manokjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.
491-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Gopalbhai Manibai and other vs Jagjeevan Narrenji—Ardeshir H D and Co.
436-02—Maganlal J and G—Judawji Jethabhai and other vs Jooli Umerjee Keshavji—Matubhai J and M.
106-03—B Eaghavayya for Pauper—Aishabai Widow and other vs Ahmed bin Mahomed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
124-99—Dikshit D and S—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchurdra Vishnu Parnjpe and others—Chitnis and M and Payne and Co and Mantri and B.
735-03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co.
462-02—Little and Co—Chatoobhuj Sewjee and another vs Abdool Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co.
571-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Goswami Shri Ghirdharialjee Shri Vallabhjee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jewanaljee Shri Girdharjee Maharaj—Muljee C and V.
578-02—Captain and V—Hajee Abdur Rahman Shaik Hassoo vs Ebrahim Khan Mahomed and others—Tyabjee and Co.
217-03—Edgelow G and W—Sunderdas Cursondas Yalabdas vs Maneckvabai widow—Mansukhal J and H.
764-03—Hiralal D—Abdool Kayam Sarafally vs Mahomedally Vullji—Payne and Co,

Before The Prothonotary,
For Investigation of Pauperism
42-03—In Person Chandrabhagabat vs Kondabai widow and another.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DRESSMAKER AND HER CUSTOMER.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, resumed hearing of the suit in which Madame Stanley, carrying on business on the Apollo Bunder as modiste, sued Mr. Violet Patricia Beville, wife of Captain Harry Beville of the Supply and Transport Department, Bombay, for the recovery of Rs. 1,863 and costs (Rs. 120) being the amount due for dresses and articles of millinery dress making supplied to the defendant between the 15th October 1903 and March 1904. Mr. Kanga of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors with Mr. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, represented the defendant. The suit was originally called for hearing on the 5th May last, when it was agreed by the parties, with the consent of the Court to refer the matter to the arbitration of either of the dressmakers of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company or Messrs Parry Smith and Company. This course was adopted because the defendants disputed the amount of the bill, which she alleged was excessive. Mrs. MacDermott, dressmaker of Messrs. Parry Smith and Company, who arbitrated, awarded the full amount claimed. The defendant objected to the award and on a representation being made to the Court, his Honour set aside the award and began hearing the evidence.

The plaintiff in her evidence stated that all the prices in the bill sued upon were agreed to by Mrs. Beville, when ordering for dresses. The defendant was allowed to have dresses on credit because she represented to the plaintiff that she had an annual allowance of £1,500 settled upon her. Dresses were supplied from October 1903 till March 1904 of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,493. The plaintiff received Rs. 630 as credited in the bill. At the defendant's own request the bill was not delivered to her as she stated she did not desire her husband to know, it was her own money. The defendant raised no objection to the bill when it was shown to her. Prior to 1st April the plaintiff pressed for payment as she intended leaving for England on business. The defendant positively promised to pay the balance on the 1st April, but she failed to do so and asked the plaintiff to wait till her money arrived from England which she expected shortly. The plaintiff subsequently made enquiries and ascertained that there was no truth in the defendant's statement. She consequently pressed the defendant for payment of her dues, when on 15th April the defendant's husband handed the plaintiff a post-dated cheque for Rs. 1,500 on Messrs King, King, and Company, representing that they would cash the same at a small discount. The cheque was presented for payment but was dishonoured. The plaintiff returned the cheque and demanded the payment of Rs. 1,863 being the balance due, but the defendant declined to pay her. The plaintiff denied that the cheque was given as a loan. The dresses had all been worn and soiled.

The defence was that all the articles purchased were estimated and the prices fixed between the plaintiff and the defendant. The defendant named her prices in English money, as she was new to the country. The plaintiff's assistant was never present, when estimates were made. The post-dated cheque for Rs. 1,500 was not given as part payment of the claim but merely as a loan as the plaintiff begged hard for it and stated, she would not be able to get a loan from her husband to enable her to proceed to England on business until she was able to show the cheque. The cheque was given shortly before her husband returned home.

Mrs. Ellen Martin, dressmaker of Apollo Bunder was called for the defence. The witness gave expert evidence as to the valuation of the dresses.

Mr. Noble, at this stage asked the Court to allow him to put the defendant into the witness box to contradict certain mis-statements, which appeared in a newspaper about the case.

His Honour said he had nothing to do with what had appeared in the press. He was guided by the evidence recorded by him.

Captain H. Beville, examined by Mr. Noble said he was the husband of the defendant. Shown some artificial flowers, the witness said one evening he was going to take Mrs, Beville to a singing lesson, when the plaintiff came and asked for payment for the flowers, which she had brought on approval. As Mrs. Beville decided to keep them, the witness passed her a note for Rs. 10 from his purse. The witness then gave evidence with regard to certain dresses, which he said were not prepared by the plaintiff.

While giving his evidence the witness was heard to speak of the plaintiff as "woman."

Mr. Kanga objected to the word "woman" used by the witness while speaking about his client. The witness had on more than one occasion had characterised the plaintiff as "woman."

Witness : What, is she a man? My wife too, your Honour, is a woman.

Mr. Kanga said the witness knew in what sense he used the term to Madame Stanley. He had all along refrained from hurting any one's feelings in this case.

His Honour said that no doubt the term "woman" was objectionable and that the witness should speak of her as "plaintiff".

Mr. Noble in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendant said, the case resolved into two heads namely, was there any agreement between the parties, and secondly if there was none, what was a fair and reasonable price to be paid for the articles? The evidence regarding the agreement was very conflicting. There was the plaintiff and her assistant on one side. The latter wrongly quoted four articles in the bill and yet she swore positively that she was present when the estimates were made. Her evidence ought to be discarded altogether. Against this evidence they had the evidence of Mrs. Beville, who said she always agreed to pay in English money as she only recently arrived in India. The evidence was all in favour of the defendant. The evidence of Mrs. Martin was very important. She was a dress maker of considerable experience and in her cross examination gave wonderfully accurate details of the prices she put on the articles, no doubt the other side would make lot of the post-dated cheque of Rs. 1,500. His case was that the cheque was lent and the defendant maintained that throughout. At the time when there was no litigation, the defendant in a letter to the plaintiff referred to the cheque as one she had lent. If it was given in part payment why did the plaintiff come to the defendant a week later and round on her.

Mr. Kanga then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that the correspondence clearly showed that the prices of the articles supplied had been agreed upon and that a large amount was due to the plaintiff by the defendant. If the amount was small there would have been no reason for the defendant to ask the plaintiff to wait for it. Regarding the post-dated cheque Mr. Kanga asked the Court not to believe the cock and bull story told by the defendant. Referring to the evidence, given by Mrs. Martin, he said prices of goods varied in different trading establishments, and depended on the reputation of the dressmakers. It was very curious that the prices placed upon some of the dresses by Mrs. Martin, tallied with those quoted by Mrs. Beville.

His Honour said he would deliver Judgment to-morrow.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th June:—Conrad Regenbogen, engineer of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Manchester, England, and Edwin Ruuj, engineer, of 214, Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., United States of America, for improvements in or relating to igniter mechanism for internal combustion engines. John Taylor Poddie, manager of a company, 15, Victoria street, Westminster, London, for improvements in connection with sights and fittings for use therewith for small arms. Banwari Lall, mechanic, residing at village Arohra thana Arohra, Mirzapore, at present residing at No 13, Doyahatta street, Calcutta, for improvement in sugar cane crushing mill. Francis Thomas Millard, district locosuperintendent, North Western Railway, Rawalpindi and Mark Maxwell Lindsley, works manager, North Western Railway, Rawalpindi for an improved flexible draw and buffing gear. Alphonso Morton Clover, chemist, of No. 423, South Ingalls street, city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States, for an antiseptic compound and process of forming the same. Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, Major, of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Lucknow, improvements in horses' bridles. Louis Pearce, architect, of Mannings Buildings for South Terrace Freemantle, Western Australia for rapid release sash fastener. Seymour Wentworth Bonsall, manufacturer of 313, West 15th street, city county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in wardrobes. William Charles Stephens, engineer, of Endsleigh, Camborne, Cornwall England, for improvements in apparatus for allaying dust in connection with rock drilling machinery. Charles George Landseer Judge, tea expert, of the firm or company of Heatly and Gresham, Limited, of 6, Waterloo street, Calcutta, for a new or improved machine for making green tea. Richard Beaumont Walker, Contractor, Bengal Naghpur Railway of Bhoojoodili P. O Manbhoom, in Bengal and Frederic Robert Sandford, locomotive department, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of Bhoojoodili, for improvements in railway and similar signals. Planters compress Company, manufacturers, a corporation established under the laws of the state of Maine, United States, having offices at 131, State street, Boston, Massachusetts, for improvement in baling presses. Nicolas Emanuel Memarachi merchant, of 179 Lower Circular road, Calcutta, for new or improved coffee and milk tablets.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Monday.—The depression in Bengal yesterday has filled up and there has been a brisk to rapid recovery in pressure in east Bengal and Assam. Pressure has changed irregularly in the Central Provinces, has fallen briskly in lower Burma and has changed by comparatively small amounts elsewhere. Rain has fallen in Burma, North East Bengal, Assam and the West Coast, and showers in Central India and the Gangetic plain. Tavoy reports 11 1-2 inches, Tezpur 5 1-2, Cherrapoonjee and Calicut 5, Cochin 4, Gauhati 3 1-2, Jalpaiguri and Goa 3, Karwar 2 1-2, Mergui, Akyab and Mormugoa 2; Chittagong, Silchar, Trivandrum and Belgaum 1 1-2 inches. Rain in North East India in the next 24 hours will probably be confined chiefly to Assam. Moderate to heavy rain is likely in Burma and moderate rain on the West Coast. Local showers are possible in Central India plateau, the Gangetic plain and the Central Provinces, but no rain of importance is probable in these areas. Jacobabad reports the maximum temperature of 120 degrees.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, Captain E Y Watson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Cutch Mandvi, reports having experienced

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if it
EXTENDS

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1904.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AGAIN.

THE resurrection of proposals to connect England with the Continent by means of a railway tunnel was the inevitable result of the improvement of Anglo-French relations. The Paris Chamber of Commerce is responsible and the report on the Committee's deliberations has been published in a bulletin by M. Peltereau, one of its most prominent supporters. Considering that the establishment of a railway, linking France with England, appears feasible, he writes, considering that this natural bond of union would be greatly to the economic interest of both countries; considering that this great enterprise, drawing still closer the ties of friendship between the two peoples, would become a work fruitful in good results for the peace and well-being of the world, the Chamber expresses the hope that land communication will be established across the Channel. That hope has been expressed on numerous occasions before, and M. Peltereau in recommending his report to favourable consideration traces the history of the movement from its earliest days. M. Peltereau sees nothing more formidable or more calculated to rouse the opposition of military men in spanning the Channel than in piercing Mont Cenis, St. Gothard or the Simplon. As he shows the idea of joining the two countries by rail first originated with a mining engineer named Mathieu over a hundred years ago. Between 1833 and 1869 another Frenchman, de Gamond kept the scheme alive: an Englishman in 1867 gaining an audience with Napoleon III, whom he interested in his scheme of a double submarine tunnel. Two years' later Sir John Hawkshaw strove to forward the project and by many people it is believed that, but for the outbreak of the Franco-German War, it would have been carried out. Sir John, on the English side, and M. Chevalier on the French, struggled away and the outcome was sanction for the formation of a Channel Tunnel Company on either side the Channel. M. Leon Say was one of the most ardent promoters of this scheme in France in which the French Northern Railway and the London, Chatham and Dover companies were interested. Experimental work was entered upon. But sentimental and military opposition proved too strong. The French Company determined to close their workings; the English Company to keep theirs open for inspection. The French Engineers saw no reason for incurring the expense of maintenance; the English did, for they came upon both coal and iron and are now a prosperous mining corporation.

The French Chambers' report gives few new facts, but some amended calculations as to cost and probable traffic. It takes the figures of M. Peltereau. The probable cost is now set down at 250 million francs, whilst a bridge, if a bridge were substituted for a tunnel, would cost four times as much. The traffic between the two countries last year represented a total of 1,200,000 passengers. From the regular procession between 1888 and 1903, M. Peltereau concludes that in 1913 almost a million and a half of people will cross the Channel and of that number 870,000 will use the Railway. The total weight of goods carried in trains he assesses at 1,375,000, but admits that "this problem is complicated by the uncertainty of the future economic regime in both countries"—a point which must not be lost sight of, particularly in view of the possibility of a great change in English policy. However, he estimates the total receipts from goods traffic, nine years hence, would be between seventeen and eighteen million francs, and thinks that forty or fifty trains daily would be required to deal with passenger and goods traffic at that date. The total annual expense of traction within the tunnel itself of this number of trains would, according to the calculations of M. Peltereau, be 2,800,000 francs and other costs of general exploitation would bring the annual expense up to 5,600,000 francs. The annual net return, he computes, at twelve millions francs, which, if correct would make the undertaking financially remunerative. Although the new champion of the scheme does not seek to deny that the construction of a bridge is scientifically practicable, he notes the objections raised by the partisans of the tunnel, such as force of the Channel currents and the creation of a dangerous obstacle for navigation, which it undoubtedly would prove.

The bridge project would never find favour. The tunnel may, if only military opposition be withdrawn. When the matter was before Parliament on the last occasion, the military opponents of the scheme would not give way, though it was shown how very easily the tunnel might be closed. As to sentiment, M. Peltereau shows that it is all now in favour of the scheme and he quotes as having had its influence on public opinion, the words of the late Queen on the subject of M. de Gamond's proposals: "You may say to the French Engineer, that if he succeeds in doing that, I will bless him in my own name and in that of all the ladies of England." M. Peltereau, has, we read, much to say on the moral and social consequence of the project, one of them being the diminution of the two great "centres of production, light and civilisation." But it is on the point of view of the economic relations of the two countries that his position is strongest. He takes it as indisputable that business transactions between France and England are mutually complementary as distinguished from the relations between England and two other economically rival powers, Germany and the United States. This, he thinks, gives a certain friendly stability to the reciprocal dealings of the two countries, a situation which would be largely enhanced by the construction of the Channel Railway. Presumably, M. Peltereau is convinced that by far the more strenuous opposition to the scheme will be raised in England and he seeks to anticipate it by urging that Great Britain would reap greater advantages than France, for it would become more than ever a sort of great commission agent for the Continent for a large variety of goods, though he would have all parties interested remember the words of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu who declared that the question as to which country would be likely to profit most is as insoluble as it is futile; for any great progress benefits all nations. As to whether great progress shall be made in the direction indicated, the representatives of the people of two nations have finally to decide.

THE TRANSVAAL. WHILE public attention in regard to South Africa has been concentrated on the question of Chinese labour for the Rand mines, the question of the political future of the Transvaal has been somewhat overshadowed. But the Rand and the mining magnates do not constitute the whole of the Transvaal, and the Boers are proceeding, quietly enough it is true, along lines of action which may eventually produce a condition of things little different from that obtaining during the Kruger regime. The Boer Congress which gathered at Pretoria concluded its sittings a fortnight ago, and as one of its results the Transvaal Bond has been completely organised and will work in conjunction with the Cape Bond. In this organization the Pretoria correspondent of the "Standard" sees the cause of political trouble in the future, for the Boers are convinced that they are numerically the superior race and are determined to use that advantage to achieve political supremacy by constitutional means. That result is not unlikely. Representative Government will be accorded to the people of the Transvaal sooner or later and the Boers will then set out to capture the Government both in its executive and administrative offices. With the burghers ruling the roost in the legislature and the Civil Service, the last state of the Johannesburg mine owner promises to be worse than the first. The only hope that the Dutch will not regain predominance through politics lies in the chance that parties may not be entirely determined by race. In the meantime Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor, has adopted an admirable attitude. At the close of the Boer Congress he received the members in the Legislative Council Hall for the purpose, as he described it, of mutual discussion. His Excellency's tone was firm and at the same time conciliatory. He urged the Boers never to hesitate to bring their complaints to him if they suffered from the action of any officials. It was better, he said, to meet face to face and talk straight about public matters in the hope that the meeting would remove some of the misunderstanding that prevailed. They had to live together and they were all imbued with the idea of making the Transvaal a great country. Their roads, perhaps, were different, but the common idea would remove obstacles. In the beginning Sir Arthur's invitation to the members of the Congress to meet him created a favourable impression, but they were much more impressed by the Governor's speech, albeit his remarks were listened to in silence. The leaders placed before him the resolutions of the Congress, and his Excellency replied to them making it clear that the terms of the surrender could not be departed from. On the subject of arms for protection against natives, he said he had not previously heard of the need of this, but there was no objection to reasonable requests of that nature. The concession is a wise one, for it is to be feared that Briton and Boer may soon be called upon to face the common danger of a native uprising. There is no doubt that the natives watched the progress of the war very closely and have since become increasingly restless. A serious danger is threatened by an agitation fostered by Christianised natives who have been educated in America and who have started the cry of "South Africa for the Africans." Before the problem presented by the aggression of the black and brown men, the white races will be compelled to sink political divisions and it may be that the threatened evil of a native rising will hasten the racial fusion on which the prosperity of South Africa as a "white" country depends.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ALTHOUGH the annual report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce is by no means such a voluminous document as that of Bombay, it deals with a number of subjects in which no doubt the trading and commercial communities of this city will be interested. One of the most important matters dealt with by the Chamber during 1903 was that relating to the landing and shipping facilities of the Port of Madras. At the present time, the arrangements in existence for dealing with cargo are productive of a good deal of delay and inconvenience, and the annoyance is increased when a number of steamers are discharging cargo at the same time. There is, of course, a scheme on foot for improvement of the harbour, but pending the consummation of this project, the congestion of traffic would continue to occasion trouble to shippers, were no remedy suggested and adopted. The Harbour Trust has, at the suggestion of the Chamber, sanctioned the construction of a subsidiary low level pier for dealing with import cargo, and the Port as well as the Chamber, are therefore to be congratulated upon having so successfully emerged from a serious difficulty. Another matter which has occupied the attention of the Chamber is the tanning industry in Madras. Apparently the Chamber does not consider that chrome tanning is commercially feasible in Madras, owing to climatic conditions, and it is therefore not in favour of the Leather Trade School, which it is proposed to establish in Madras. In view of the conclusions arrived at subsequently by Mr. A. Chatterton, there is no doubt that the decision of the Chamber was the correct one. Later on the proposal to adopt two standards of time in India, one for the east and one for the west was considered. The Chamber was not in favour of it, and gave their decision emphatically against it. The proposal has come to nothing, and it is not likely that anything will be heard of it in the future. Another interesting question which occupied the Chamber's attention was the registration of trade marks in India. The necessity for a revision of the present legislation on this subject has long been apparent to manufacturers in Great Britain as well as to many traders in this country. However, the larger proportion of the mercantile community in India are not in favour of the introduction of any system for the registration of trade marks, and for that reason Government decided to leave the matter until some more expedient time. In this view the Madras Chamber concurred. Unavailing action was taken in respect to the arbitrary Japanese import duties in India, and several other matters of importance locally were also dealt with during the year.

POPULARISING RECRUITING. Major-General Sir Alfred Turner an occasional writer on Military topics favours the idea of trying to make the Army more attractive to young soldiers by allowing them to live out of barracks. Sir Alfred Turner claims for his suggestion, which is meeting with approval in certain quarters, that it is very good and practical and the introduction of such a measure would do much to popularise the Army and gain for it a better class of men who will not endure barrack life. The only drawback is that a vast number of our soldiers as now enlisted could not be trusted to live out of barracks nor would they have fit homes to live in. This is the conclusion which the majority of regimental officers of any experience would come to. But Major-General Turner qualifies it by saying that "the proper way to begin would be to give the Commanding officer authority to allow men of good character to live out of barracks and gradually the system would grow". It is doubtful, however, if the growth would be for the better, for there is the further disadvantage that the liberty suggested would sooner or later degenerate into license likely to have evil effect.

THE Birthday Honours "Gazette" will be issued in India on the 27th instant.

H. M. S. Pomone, Commander H. Jones, sailed yesterday for England. She will be refitted with new boilers. H. M. S. Proserpine will take her place on the East India station.

PROPOSALS are under consideration for a bronze as well as nickel coinage in India, but no definite conclusions have yet been reached in the matter.

WE hear from Home that Captain Molyneux, 12th Cavalry, whose paintings have so often attracted admiration at the Simla Exhibitions, has been successful in getting two pictures of Kashmir mountain scenery very well hung in the Royal Academy. One has been purchased by Mr. Justice Blair of Allahabad.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st May 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 148,304 maunds and Rs. 56,648 in the earnings.

THE following notification appears in the Assam "Gazette:"—The Chief Commissioner has heard with deep regret of the death on the 29th ultimo, of Sri Sri Datta Deva, Adhikar Goswami of the Auniati Satra, who, during the 66 years for which he held that eminent, position had as a religious leader of the people, exercised a potent influence for their moral benefit and was always ready to co-operate with the Government of the country in the furtherance of measures for the public good.

ON the 6th instant, a trial experiment of the Clayton Disinfecting and Fire Extinguishing apparatus, which has been installed on the harbour tug Samson, took place at Colombo in the presence of members of the plague Committee. Mr. G. H. M. Hyde represented the Factory Engineer. The trial is said to have been satisfactory. When the machine is in full working order it will saturate a hundred-ton barge in five minutes, and kill all the vermin. The chief value of the invention, however, will be in cases of fire on boardship.

REPORTS have been received of a Palghaut Brahmin who toured about South Travancore in the course of the last fortnight as Under-Secretary to the Financial Adviser. It appears that he visited schools, examined the pupils, passed remarks in his diary about the work of the teachers and children of the schools, promised the schoolmasters and school-mistresses increases of salary, heard the complaints of a few teachers who had been suspended or dismissed by the authorities and said that he would improve the lot of all teachers in the Educational Department. The house where he was staying was crowded by a large number of the employees of the Educational Department. One night a Headmaster, suspecting the man, induced him to go to the Taluq Magistrate on visit. On reaching the house the man confessed his guilt and begged to be let off. The man was tried, convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

IT is announced that the Pope has conferred decorations upon two office-holders of the Catholic student association "Austria," who have been deprived of their functions for having refused to accept a challenge to a duel. In view of the refusal of the Austro-Hungarian military authorities to countenance the propaganda of the Austrian anti-Duelling League in spite of the exalted patronage which it enjoys, the action of the Pope is considered significant.

MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C. M. G., who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ian Thurn as Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, is no stranger to the Colony, having started his career as a Writer in the Ceylon Service in 1876. He remained in the island until ten years ago, his later offices being Acting Second Assistant Colonial Secretary and Commissioner of Requests and Political Magistrate of Kandy. In 1894 he was appointed Acting Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, and in the following year Receiver-General of Cyprus. He served on the Transvaal Concessions Commissions in 1900-01, and being appointed Government Secretary in British Guiana he acted for a time as Governor of that Colony.

THE difficulty of arriving at the truth with regard to the Russian position in Manchuria is illustrated by two statements consecutively printed in the "Standard" the other day. Its Kieff correspondent writes:—A military doctor, invalided home from Kharbin, informs me that he attributes much of the increasing sickness among the troops in Manchuria to the stale and sour flour and meal and other deleterious foodstuffs supplied by dishonest contractors and accepted by peculative military intendants. It is credibly alleged that some 60,000 or 70,000 cases of tinned meats held in stock since the last Turkish war have been despatched to Manchuria. If the allegation be well founded, such a putrid, or partially putrid, consignment is in itself sufficient to create an epidemic among the troops. This implies that there is sickness among the Russian troops and that it is increasing. Reuter, however, telegraphs from St. Petersburg:—The military medical inspector with the Manchurian army in the field reports that the sanitary condition of the troops is in every respect excellent. The number of cases of illness generally is insignificant, not exceeding the normal figures for ordinary times. In fact, the official view seems to be that the troops are engaged in an agreeable picnic. The doctor speaking unofficially, says the catering leaves much to be desired—indeed, is actually poisonous.

A NEGRO POTENTATE.

ABEOKUTA AND ITS ALAKE.

DESPITE the fact that Abeokuta is but sixty miles from Lagos by railway, very little is known in Great Britain of the city, its inhabitants, and its ruler with the mysterious title of "Alake." Yet Abeokuta has been the scene of missionary activity for over half a century (the Alake, himself, is a convert); it is the capital of one of the most fertile and densely populated kingdoms in West Africa, and perhaps the most important point at present—is destined to become one of the great cotton-growing centres of the British Empire.

Abeokuta is a big city, or rather a congeries of towns, writes F. R. C. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." It contains about 150,000 inhabitants. The figure is an estimate simply, and is probably exaggerated, though but slightly. The inhabitants are of the Egba tribe of the Yoruba-speaking people. The story of the founding of the city, explains the misnomer of the King's title, for Alake signifies, in the Yoruba tongue (the) "one who owns Ake." Ake, the ancient capital of the Egba State, was several miles north of the present limits of the kingdom. But their kinsmen and neighbours, the Yorubas proper, made war, about 1835, upon the Egbas, and these being defeated were in 1838, driven south into the territory they now occupy (which is Some 3,000 square miles in extent). By the side of the river Ogun, and under the shadow of great granite rocks, they founded a new city, which received the descriptive name of Abeokuta—that is "under the rocks" granite or rocks of any kind being in the rich loamy soil of Yoruba, a very rare commodity. The new town (which has a mud wall eighteen miles in circumference) was divided into several districts, each named after a town destroyed in the war. Over each district is a governor, called the "Bale." The governor of the district named Ake, after the old capital is elected Alake, and it is the Alake who is crowned king by the elders of the nation. Thus the gentleman, who is now the guest of the Colonial Office, is a veritable king, notwithstanding that the constitution of the State over which he rules is thoroughly democratic. In this respect the Yorubas differ greatly from the other negro States of West Africa.

LEADING PEOPLE OF WEST AFRICA.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Alake is a raw convert but a stage or two above the primitive savage. Of the Yorubas in general, and of the Egbas in particular, it may be said that they are more cultured than any other Pagan tribe in West Africa. In war they proved themselves repeatedly superior to the Dahomey army: twice the dreaded Amazons were repulsed from the walls of Abeokuta once in 1851, and the second time in 1864, when the Dahomeans were led by King Behanzin, now exiled by the French to Martinique. In industry and agriculture the Egbas surpass all their neighbours (probably because their country is less wooded than most parts of "the bush), and as traders they are as keen as the Mandingoes or the Haussas. It would be an exaggeration to speak of the Egbas as "industrious, but they are certainly less indolent, less improvident, and less given to duplicity than their neighbours of Dahomey or Benin. They have what is somewhat rare among, West Cossnegroes, a distinct sense of nationality and patriotism. In short, such an excellent authority and keen observer as the late Colonel A. B. Ellis was led to speak of them as "the leading people in West Africa.

The Alake himself is in the prime of life, and despite his childish delight in waxworks and fireworks is, in matters within his experience, a keen-witted man, sententious as are Yorubas generally and given to quoting the proverbial lore of his country. (Had Martin Tupper been, but acquainted with Yoruba proverbs there would surely have been another volume of Proverbial Philosophy.) He reigns, not by right of primogeniture, but by election. Sovereignty among the Yorubas is hereditary in one family, but the prince who succeeds on the decease of the Sovereign is chosen by the council of chiefs, in whose hands is much of the power of the State. The manner of the coronation is singular, indeed Gilbertian. When the council has chosen a prince as suitable to be Alake, the chiefs and elders, on the day selected for the coronation, go to the individual's house, seize him and hurry him to the palace, whereupon they proceed to flog him vigorously with light whips. If the victim screams, or shows any sign of pain while undergoing this punishment, he is forthwith rejected as unworthy to be crowned, and another prince is chosen, but if the candidate bear himself bravely he is crowned as soon as the whipping is over. The symbol of sovereignty is a peculiar bead headdress which nearly covers the face. Our present visitor is believed not to have undergone the ordeal of whipping on being chosen Alake but on this subject there is a natural delicacy in questioning his Majesty. The Bashorun (Prime Minister) of Abeokuta, who has come with the Alake, to England, has certainly taken an active part in the coronation ceremony.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A few sentences will explain the political relations between Abeokuta and Great Britain. We first entered into relations with the Egbas on our acquisition of Lagos (1851), when we put a stop to the traffic in slaves between the Yorubas and the Benin people who occupied the coast towns. This naturally displeased the Egbas, and the visit of Sir Richard Burton (1863) did little to improve matters. Burton tell a very odd story concerning his visit. To amuse the Alake (a predecessor of our guest of to-day) Burton consented to perform some Arab dances. The music was furnished by a harmonium played by a missionary of the C. M. S. This gentleman chose for accompaniment the tune to which is sung the hymn "We shall meet to part no more." It should, said Burton, have been otherwise—we shall part to meet no more! In 1867 the Alake expelled the missionaries, but they were allowed back in 1880. In 1888 Abeokuta was recognised by the French as within the British sphere of influence, and in 1893 a treaty was concluded by the Alake and chiefs whereby the Egba State was placed under British protection; Great Britain guaranteeing the independence of the kingdom in return for the opening up of trade roads and the promise (loyally kept) to abandon slave-raiding and human sacrifices. Since then the railway has been taken to Abeokuta, where also is stationed a superintendent of native affairs, himself an Egba. But the King and constitution remain unaffected, and though, as already stated, the Alake is but the first among the chiefs and elders, and cannot exercise authority in peace time without their concurrence, he is grandiloquently styled "Alaiye," that is "Owner of the World." He will hardly believe that now. One Egba custom, many of which must go unnoticed, may be singled out. Among the town officials of Abeokuta is a woman styled "Iyalode," Mistress of the Street, to whom are referred all dispute among women. Only those matters she is unable to settle are referred to the "Pale."

If the object of the bringing over the Alake be given in one word, that word is "Cotton." Beyond question Yoruba is the greatest agricultural country in West Africa, and its soil is capable of producing the very finest grades of cotton. Indeed, the Egbas have for many years grown cotton. Convince them that there is a profitable market for their produce, and plenty of cotton will be exported. The Colonial Office is bent on convicing the Alake that it will pay him to grow cotton.

PROFESSOR SCHAPER, it is reported, has made the immortality of the "Iron Chancellor" more secure than ever by reproducing his countenance and form in the new figure of St. Peter, now finished for the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Aix. The professor (says the "Standard's" correspondent) must be congratulated on his ingenuity and love of novelty. Few people whould have hit upon Prince Bismarck as a suitable model for the impersonation of St. Peter.

DISCUSSING bogus titles, particularly bogus baronetcies, an official at the Heralds' College has informed a "Daily News" representative that among those using titles to which they have not established their claims is a member of the present Government. The official added that there are two branches of a family in England at the present time using a title to which neither has any claim. Neither dares to take action against the other because both would be non-suited.

REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET'S RAID.

KUROKI'S ADVANCE.

ACCURATELY TIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokio that Rear Admiral Togo reports that part of the fleet on Tuesday bombarded the coast near Kaiping and repulsed a military train approaching southwards. The Russians at work on the defences were also bombarded and it is believed the operation caused considerable damage.

A Japanese military commission reports that 704 Russians were buried at Nanshan.

LONDON, JUNE 13

Vague rumours are current at St. Petersburg of a great naval battle having been fought at Port Arthur with heavy losses on both sides.

No confirmation has however been received.

The "Standard" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Admiral Skrydloff telegraphs that the Vladivostock squadron encountered the Japanese squadron thirty miles from Port Arthur on the 7th instant, and retired as none of the Port Arthur ships appeared. The squadron returned to Vladivostock on the 10th instant.

Critics consider that the advance of General Kuroki's forces with a broad front towards Liaoyang and Mukden is accurately timed to correspond with the near approach of General Oku's assault on Port Arthur.

LATER.

Two thousand Russian Infantry, evidently fagged after a long forced march, passed through Niuchwang yesterday morning accompanied by a large hospital train and several cartsful of wounded.

They refused all information.

A report reached Niuchwang later that a Russian force was led into a trap near Pulantien and lost 800 men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JUNE 13.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring under to-day's date, says :—

The Russian squadron at Port Arthur is clearing the mines, and it is believed is contemplating a dash seawards.

St. Petersburg rumours are that a naval battle has been fought at Port Arthur. Two Russian and four Japanese vessels have been sunk.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 13 state : The troops with General Oku now nearing Port Arthur consist of the 1st Tokio, 4th Osaka, and 6th Kumamoto divisions, the total being 63,000 combatants, with 126 field mountain guns. The Kumamoto division played a prominent part in the operations against Port Arthur in the war of 1894.

Russian desertions are taking place daily.

Bandits, leaving Newchwang for Yacchow, report that the Russian troops at Newchwang are short of provisions, and are living by raiding.

Prince Ching having drawn the Russian Minister's attention to the danger of complications with Japan in the event of Russia persisting in stationing troops in Liaosi, it is reported that the Russian Minister has telegraphed to Admiral Alexeieff advising him to withdraw the troops.

Russian officials at Port Arthur are greatly perturbed owing to the posting up of Japanese proclamations on the walls of houses, couched in friendly terms to the Chinese.

Colonel Gadke reports that the new military hospital opened at Harbin is the first of several to follow. Half of the new hospital is already full with wounded men from Port Arthur. The supply of water is most inadequate, and typus and cholera are both epidemic in Harbin.

The Russians at Vladivostock have hanged a number of Chinese who were caught signalling from the neighbouring mountain to the Japanese fleet.

Affairs in Vladivostock are reported to be pitiable, and all trade is at a standstill. The business of the banks is confined to pressing debtors who are being reduced to penury.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has suspended the North China service on account of the floating mines which have become a source of danger to navigation.

The Sasebo Prize Court has ordered the confiscation of the ships Mukden, Manchuria, Russia and Argun.

News from Hongkong states that Mr. Soper, an English engineer in Russian employ at Danly, left there in a yacht with two Russians. The latter arrived at Wei hai-wei and reported that Mr. Soper was drowned. Foul play is suspected.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received on Monday night by the Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government :—

General Oku reports : Russian corpses found in Nanshan and its vicinity, and carefully buried by the Japanese Military Administration Commission and gendarmes, amount to 10 officers, 664 men, besides about 30 buried by Japanese troops in the neighbourhood of the camps.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

The Insurrection at Sassun.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Advices from private sources at Constantinople affirm that contrary to the Porte's statement, the suppression of the insurrection at Sassun was attended by much bloodshed among the innocent inhabitants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUTFITS FOR AFGHAN TROOPS.

Orders Given to Russia.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The "Standard" correspondent at Odessa says that a firm there has received an extensive order for summer outfits for the Afghan troops.

THE STATE OF MOROCCO.

A Revolutionary Plot.

TO DEPOSE THE SULTAN.

The "Times" correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that a well organised plot exists throughout Morocco to depose the Sultan. The plot originates with the religious and educated classes and is supported even by members of the Government.

The revolution was arranged before the Anglo-French Agreement was made, but the latter added fuel to the fire, as the Sultan is accused of selling his country to France.

IN THE HANDS OF BRIGANDS.

The Tangier Incident

WHY THE VICTIMS WERE SEIZED.

A letter from Mr. Perdicaris, the American captive, has been received in London from the brigand camp. He anticipates the speedy release of the captives and explains that the kidnapping was due to the treacherous capture and imprisonment of some of Raisuli's tribesmen by the Governor of Tangier.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, left for Bombay at 9. p. m. to-day, and the steamer Mongolia left for Colombo and Australia at 7. p. m. to-day.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP TO JUNE 11.

The following is the position of the County Cricket Championship up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	7	6	0	1	6	100·00
Notts	7	4	2	1	2	33·33
Middlesex	5	2	1	2	1	33·33
Yorkshire	7	2	1	4	1	33·33
Leicestershire...	6	2	1	3	1	33·33
Sussex	8	3	2	2	1	20·00
Kent	6	3	2	1	1	20·00
Derbyshire	4	1	1	2	0	—
Surrey	9	3	4	2	−1	−14·57
Warwickshire ...	4	1	2	1	−1	−33.33
Worcestershire...	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Gloucestershire...	7	1	3	3	−2	−50·00
Essex.....	6	1	3	2	−2	−50·00
Somerset	5	1	4	0	−3	−75·00
Hants	4	0	3	1	−3	−100·00

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

The Rev. R. B. Redding, M. A., who recently resigned the Indian Ecclesiastical establishment, committed suicide last night in a room at the Empress Hotel, Calicut. He retired to rest the previous night as usual, but in the morning Mr. Redding was found lying dead on the floor. There were three gashes on the neck inflicted with a razor. An inquest was held and a verdict was returned of suicide during a fit of temporary insanity. It is reported that Mr. Redding was in great financial difficulties.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Madhava Rao, the new Dewan of Travancore, presided at a meeting of the Legislative Council convened at Trevandrum on Saturday.

BRITISH RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE.

MR. MACKENZIE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. G. T. Mackenzie I. C. S., British Resident Travancore and Cochin, is seriously ill at Quilon Captain Fenning, Assistant Resident and Mr. Madhava Rao, the Dewan, have left Trivandrum for Quilon.

INOCULATION AGAINST ANTHRAX.

Veterinary Major W. D. Gunn, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, having advised that inoculation against anthrax be continued as at present until Tamil and Telegu speaking assistants are available, and stated that the first batch of students of the Madras Veterinary College will obtain deplomas and be available in two-and-half years' time and that one great difficulty is deficiency of serum, the Government have passed the following order :—

The Government agree that it is impossible to extend inoculation among cattle so long as deficiency exists in serum, but cannot contemplate with equanimity the delay of two-and-half years. While therefore giving due weight to the Superintendent's objection to the employment of men unacquainted with the languages of the Presidency, they consider he should make every effort to extend operations by careful management of the existing staff and by judicious recruitment from outside.

A FLOWER SHOW FOR SEPTEMBER.

POONA, JUNE 13.

The meeting of members of the Agri-Horticultural Society was held to-day and it was decided to have a flower show in the month of September next at Poona and Kirkee.

HUNTING IN POONA.

The hounds made a good start in cub hunting this morning near Hadapsar, 38 couples made short work of a cub in a sugar-khet at Hadapsar, hunting him round and round the covert and killing him in about quarter of an hour.

A VIGOROUS war against rats is being waged in the colony of Mauritius. In each immigrant camp a certain number of men are specially appointed and from the results of their operations, as noted by the Inspector of Immigrants in his Report the rats are really having an uncomfortable time. In one camp seven men destroyed about 50 rats daily, while in other camp the weekly bag consisted of something like 300. Surra seems to have been playing havoc among bullocks in some stations, and on the whole the health of the Colony does not appear to have been very satisfactory.

MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Amongst the speakers at the annual Masonic Banquet here to-night are to be Lord Kitchener who replies as grand master of the Punjab, Lord Ampthill who replies as a grand master of Madras, and also Colonel Leigh worshipful master, Brother Wilsey, the outgoing worshipful master, and Brothers R. Watson, Colonel Wickham, G. Sparke, Captain Hawks, Captain Alves and Major Walton. A pipe selection will be played, in the course of the proceedings, by brother W. Mackinnon, Captain Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Mr. A. Campbell, C. S., Mr. C. Knowles, brother F. Harrington, Lieutenant Colonel Goulding and brothers T. Lloyd, F. Binge and R. Watson will give some songs. The band of the 10th Hussars will play during dinner and Mr. Wallace Burnett's orchestra afterwards.

LATER.

The Lodge Himalayan banquet to-night was an immense success, some hundred and fifty Masons and their guests were present including most of the principal members of the Government of India and a number of excellent speeches were made.

Lord Kitchener and Lord Ampthill both addressed the gathering in reply to toasts of their healths expressing warm interest in, and sympathy with, the objects of the Craft and appreciation of the good work which is being done by the Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood under the direction of such worshipful masters as Brothers Leigh and Wilsey, the present and out going heads. One of best sheeches of the evening was made by Brother Leigh in replying to the toast of his health. Brothers E. Wilsey, R. Watson, Colonel Wikham G. Sparke, Captain Hawks, Captain Alves and Major Walton also made some capital speeches.

Music was supplied by the Band of the 10th Hussars and Mr. Wallace Burnet's orchestra, a number of masonic and other amateurs contributing songs. A feature of the occasion was the march of Pipers, Brothers Mackinnon and Capt. Campbell round the banquet hall.

POLO IN SIMLA.

A drawn match in the Polo tournament between the Commander-in-Chief's Staff and the 12th Lancers, was played off to-day ; the game by mutual agreement lasting on for five minutes. In first two minutes the Lancers scored a subsidiary but the Staff put in a goal before time was called and thus won.

The finals between the 15th Hussars and the Commander-in-Chief's Staff will be played next Wednesday.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

The death was reported yesterday at Landour of Lieutenant L. Lovett Thomas, R. E., from enteric fever.

THE CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

AGAINST AN ASST SECRETARY.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The case against G. S. E Nicoll, Asst. Secretary to the Calcutta Port Commissioners for misappropriation of Rs. 1,200 was taken up to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Garth, barrister, who appeared for the accused, admitted his client had taken the money but with no criminal intent and was prepared to give a cheque for the amount. He had taken the money as an advance on account of his salary which was a common practice in most Calcutta offices. The Magistrate expressed no opinion but proceeded with taking evidence. The Acountant to the Port Commissioners was the only witness examined to-day. He said, when defalcation was discovered the acting vice-Chairman told witness to ask the accused to pay up and also personally sent for him and told him to settle up as the matter could not be overlooked. The case is pending.

A DERBY SWEEP DISPUTE.

SUIT IN RANGOON HIGH COURT.

RANGOON, JUNE 13.

The suit brought by the Second Officer of the steamer Itria to recover Rs. 4,943 as his share of the 1st prize of the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep of 1903, has been decided by Mr. Justice Chitty, who to-day entered a decree for that amount, with costs, for the plaintiff.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

AUSTRALIA AND IMMIGRATION.

SPEECH BY AN EX-STATE PREMIER.

LONDON, 28th May.—Mr. W. H. Irvine, the ex-Premier of Victoria, was entertained yesterday at a banquet, at the Trocadero, by the representatives of the Australian mercantile organisations in London. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, ex-Governor of Victoria, presided, and among those present were the Agents-General for the colonies, Sir J. A. Cockburn, Sir Montague Nelson, Mr. C. E. Bright, Mr. Walter ("Karri") Davies, Mr. David Murray, Mr. John Mathieson, and Mr. F. Dangar. Altogether there were 200 gentlemen present.

Mr. Irvine responding to the toast of his health, said, investors, had no reason to be apprehensive of the financial stability of Australia.

In connection with the policy of a "White Australia," there existed much misapprehension respecting the attitude of the Commonwealth Government with regard to immigration. He was not an apologist for the law which applied to the historic six hatters. It was unnecessarily drastic, and might be administered with a good deal more tact. It was, however, an absolute mistake to suppose that the law was passed to keep out British artisans. Australian operatives did not desire to exclude ordinary legitimate workers, though they did wish to prevent the country being swamped with contract immigrants when a strike was in progress. The underlying feeling which prompted the "White Australia" movement was a determination that no alien of inferior race should ever acquire a dominating influence over the destinies of the continent. Therefore, Australians, at least deserved the sympathy of their kinsfolk.

In response to an urgent request to express his opinions on the fiscal question, Mr. Irvine said though he was personally a freetrader, he felt it right to say that the vast majority of Australians were heartily in accord with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, though he was doubtful if they fully understood their precise effects.

Many Australians considered that wider issues were involved than any mere fiscal question. Many realised that Australia was gradually getting further away in interests and in political developments from the country of its origin. It was getting to live its own life. He was doubtful if the ties of sentiment possessed the degree of permanence necessary to bind this great Empire together. Therefore he, personally, hoped that either fiscal or constitutional means would be found to draw the colonies and the motherland together, means by which the colonies would contribute a large and fairer share of the burden of defence and receive a large voice in the control of the Empire.

Without wishing to suggest difficulties ahead, thoughtful men would be able to conjecture, as the result of the war, the formation of a great dominant Mongolian power in the Far East. If so, circumstances might arise considerably jeopardising the maintenance of British supremacy in Australia. It was only right to have regard for possible future troubles, since it was safer to face them as a united Empire than alone. (Cheers.)

JUBALPUR NOTES.

SINCE last writing, there has not been very much doing in this Station of a sensational character, owing perhaps to the intense heat which, writes our Jubalpur correspondent, if it does nothing else, enervates the human frame and renders it more disposed to get into the horizontal position with punkahs swinging above, and to swallow dozens of iced soda or any other grateful drink to cool the parched throat and to supply the liquid waste caused by the process of perspiration. It is a fact, however, that the male married folk of one section of the station were brave enough a short time ago to send out invitations for a dance at the Railway Institute, the hosts assuming the suggestive appellation of "The Happy bond of Benedicts." The dance came off and was, I hear, a great success notwithstanding the absence of a brass or string band, in substitution of which the South Lancashires' Fifes and drums discoursed sweet music, and so sweet was it, I hear, that many expressed it as their opinion that it was quite a treat.

The "Central" Club has not allowed the heat to interfere very much with its tennis evenings and its Saturday night dances, but the "Social" or as it is called the "Chupper" Club has had rather a slow time of it in consequence of the absence of some of its most active and prominent members who have flitted to the heights of Simla and other Hill Stations. The enegertic President of this Club is under orders of a transfer, some say to Tibet, but as it is not quite safe to go thither just now the members, I believe, have interceded with Lord Kitchener, who with his well known considerateness has ordered the President to a sea coast town in India, and preparations on a manificent scale are in progress to give him a good send-off.

The "Rambler" or "Night Prowler", whom I some time ago informed you, had been caught, and who it was said turned out to be a Tommy Atkins of the South Lancashires has been in custody in cells for some weeks post, but it now turns out that he is not to be tried for his nocturnal annoyances to peacefully slumbering folk but on a charge of theft of two pocket handkerchiefs belonging to a lady at Saugor. He is supposed to have stolen these handkerchiefs from the lady's Bungalow while the detachment to which he belongs was stationed at Saugor. European counsel, I hear, has been engaged to defend this son of Mars who caused somewhat of a sensation the other day by giving his custodians the slip and making himself scarce for a whole night, but he turned up the next day and surrendered himself. This soldier is a quite a youngster and has been through the South African war, and it seems a thousand pities that after exposing himself to the dangers of war and escaping without a hole in his body that he should be taken up and tried on a charge of petty theft.

We had two heavy showers of rain yesterday and on the 8th instant. Some say the monsoon has burst here, while others say it has not. Be this as it may, the steamy heat is most distressing.

SATARA NOTES.

THE season here has commenced with a flourish of trumpets, writes our Satara correspondent, as we have been honoured by a visit from H. E. Lord Lamington who came down from Mahableshwar and surprised us by the amount he got through during his short visit. After motoring down from Mahableshwar, he attended a "durbar" at the palace on account of which has already appeared in your columns. In the afternoon with Sir Archibald Hunter and others, he rode up to the fort, 3 1-2 miles and a stiff climb. Mahableshwar air is evidently bracing his Excellency, as his Excellency did not seem at all tired at the reception held in the evening. Next morning Lord Lamington was out early riding and seemed to be occupied every minute of the day.

The rains seem to have set in earlier than usual, and it seems if we are to have a gay time that prayers for fine weather will be needed. We are therefore unfortunate in having lost our Padri Mr. Baillie and his sporting wife.

Many others have gone who helped to enliven us last year, including most of our best cricketers. It is to be hoped that the new material at hand will turn out alright, otherwise the "Union Club" will probably prove too strong for us. We have still Mr. John, but our other bowlers Mr. Crump and Capt. Ross have both left. However, amongst the new comers there is a Lowman and we hope that a Richardson will be found. Anyway, given fine weather, we ought to get a team of some sort as everyone seems pretty keen.

Our losses have evidently not satisfied the gods, as we are to lose our Collector. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, have been here three years and all will be sorry to see them go, though glad that it is to a better state. It has not been yet announced who is to fill the vacant place, but we hope that the new comer (if new comer there be) will turn out as good a sportsman as Mr. Atkins. Perhaps this may reach the eye of some one in authority, and therefore it may not be too presumptious to say that a left hand medium bowler, or a wicket keepeer will be preferred.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT MALTA.

THE Freightship Malta, Captain C. L. Daniel, will sail to-day for England. From Bombay she conveys, details consisting of 18 officers, 7 ladies, and 3 children, 21 Warrant Officers, 17 women and 30 children, 240 non-commissioned officers and men 53 women and 99 children. From Berbera she will carry three companies Hamphshire Regiment and details comprising 30 officers and 695 non-commissioned officers and men. The following are the names of the Officers :—

Lieut-Col C E Harman, British Service	Lieut D Munro, I M S
Major A P Blenkinsop, R A M C	Lieut W Fitz G Arbuthnot, Seaforth High
Major E P Smith, R F A	2nd Lieut A R G Wilberforce, R Sussex Regt
Captain B H M Fox, R I Rifles	2nd Lieut G H Gill, Munster Fusiliers
Captain H C Hall, R G A	Lieut and Mrs W B Taylor, R A M C
Captain H Herrick, R A M C	Engineer H Robertson, R I Marine
Captain and Mrs W C Croly, 3 children R A M C	Nursing Sister J M Hughes, Q A M N S I
Captain and Mrs R S Wilson, and infant Seaforth High	Nursing Sister A E A Hunt, Q A M N S I
Captain R N Hunt, R A M C	Wife of Capt F E Coningham, I Army
Captain Hyde, I S M Dept	
Lieut W H Towers, R A	
Lieut G F Waterworth, R Warwick Regt	

THE S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, will sail 15th instant at 9-30 a.m., for Naples and Genoa. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 9 a.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock new disinfecting station, at a.m. punctually with all their luggage and kit.

The following is the list of cabin passengers sailing by the above steamer :—

TO PORT SAID.—Mr. P. Klepsch.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Adams, Rev. T. Francazal, Professor and Mrs. L. P. Franz, Mr. M. Gazzolo, Mr. J. Muller, Mr. K. Pressel, Mr. E. Schafer and two Misses Wimmer.

TO NEW YORK.—Mr. A. G. Benguert and Mr. J. H. O'Brien.

THE SOMALI EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

THE hired transport Nurani, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Berbera, with the following native details :—95 men, King's African Rifles, 100 British Central Africa, 109 Baluch Camel Corps, 400 Camel Corps, and 400 details The above will be landed at the Prince's Dock to-morrow and attached to the detail lines.

A POSTAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accompanying correspondence between a gentleman and the Post Master General, Bombay, though arising out of a purely private affair deals with a matter of importance and interest to the lay public on the subject of (a.) Refusal by an addressee of a registered letter ; (b.) Delivery to and receipt by an addressee of an ordinary unregistered letter. The ruling I. L. R. 15 Calcutta 681 (Jogendra Chandra Ghose vs. Dwarkanath Kermoker) cited in the correspondence is, I beg to point out, the decision of High Court, Calcutta, appellate jurisdiction (Justices Pigot and Rampini). So far as I have looked into the Indian Postal Guide (latest edition) and the Post Office Act (Government of India Act VI of 1898) I do not find anything there in conflict with or different from the decisions cited. Perhaps some legal gentleman who is in touch with up to date English and Indian Case Law might throw further light on the subject.

I would not have troubled you with what after all is a private correspondence were it not that it contains legal and official information on the question not accessible to the lay public.—Yours, &c.

JUNE, 13. A. B. C.

Bombay, 26th May, 1904.

The Post Master General, Bombay.

SIR,—Adverting to my letters of the 16th and 19th February last and your reply thereto No. 37766 dated 8th March last, I have the honour to address you this letter with a request that you will be so good as to give the matter your very kind attention.

2. Just as the registered letter (to which the above letters relate) was "refused," Mr.——— has similarly refused another registered letter sent to him last month. Besides, a number of unregistered ordinary letters are sent to him and his wife for each of which we hold half anna postal acknowledgments under Post Office Rules. In the case of these unregistered letters the Dead Letter Office, on application, has intimated to the respective writers of these unregistered letters that they have never come back to that Office as 'refused" letters.

3. In this situation I made inquiries as to the state of law bearing on (a) refusal by an addressee to receive a registered letter, and (b) the posting and delivery to the addressee of an ordinary unregistered letter, with the result which I beg to lay before you as follows:—

4. In the "Law of Evidence applicable to British India" by Justice Amir Ali Syed and Mr. Woodroffe of the Calcutta Bar, the following proposition of law as regards unregistered letters, is laid down at page 140:—

"If a letter properly directed is proved to have been either put into the Post Office, or delivered to the postman, it is presumed from the known course of business in that department of the Public Service that it reached its destination at the regular time and was received by the person to whom it was addressed."

5. Again, in the same work at page 141 the following proposition is laid down with reference to the refusal of registered letters:—

"Where a notice to quit was sent by registered letter, the posting of which was proved and which was produced in court in the cover in which it was despatched, that cover containing the notice with an endorsement upon it purporting to be by an Officer of the Post Office stating the refusal of the addressee to receive the letter, held that this was sufficient service of notice."

6. In the same work at page 812 the following proposition of law is laid down as to the Post Office being a public agency :—

"Other presumptions arise as to the mailing and receipt of letters. The presumption is based on the proposition that the Post Office is a public agency charged with the duty of transmitting letters and on the assumption that, what ordinarily results from the transmission of a letter through the Post Office probably resulted in the given case. It is a probability resting on the custom of business, and the presumption that the officers of the Postal system discharge their duty."

7. Again, in the "Law of Evidence in British India" by Mr. Field at Page 122 it is stated (on 16 W. R. 223, Lutfali Miha vs. Piari Mohun Rai) and I. L. R. 15 Calcutta, 681 that "The Calcutta High Court has held that if a person refuses a registered letter sent by post, he cannot afterwards plead ignorance of its contents."

8. I would have rested content as regards the position of the respective writers of the registered and unregistered letters, had the addressee been a gentleman unconnected with the Postal Service which, however, is not the case. On the contrary, the addressee is a gentleman long in the Postal Service occupying a responsible post, and thoroughly familiar with the working of the Postal system in all its ramifications, and, accordingly, I do not feel safe to rest satisfied with the state of law as quoted from above, believing it quite possible that there may be some standing orders, or notifications of Government with reference to registered and unregistered letters, on the strength of which the addressee in the present case might be taking his stand. Accordingly, I beg respectfully to request the favour of your informing me if there are any standing orders or notifications of Government in connection with this question, of which the public is unaware, different from or in conflict with the state of law as laid down in the above standard works.

9. I beg respectfully to assure you that it is of vital importance that the fact of refusal of registered letters and the receipt of ordinary ones be made sure of in such a manner that in any future action or proceeding, I and the other writers of the respective letters (or rather the party immediately concerned) may not be prejudiced by our ignorance of any Government notification or order on he subject—there being none in the Postal Guide, which is the only official publication accessible to the public.

10. I cannot sufficiently apologise for the trouble that I give to your department but my solicitude to protect the interest of an innocent aggrieved party will, I submit, be taken as an excuse.—I have, &c.,

From the Post Master General, Bombay.

Bombay, 7th June 1904.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated 26th May 1904. I am directed by the Post Master General to inform you that so far as the Post Office and the public are concerned the rules as to treatment of undelivered articles are those given in the Postal Guide and the Post Office Act (Government of India Act VI of 1898).—I have, &c.,

D. K. SUKHIA.

Personal Assistant to Post Master General.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

A Government Resolution on the annual report in reference to the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Act states :—

As pointed out by the Commissioner, C. D., there has been a decrease of suits, applications for executions of decrees, and registrations, in fact a general decrease, except in regard to applications before conciliators. A comparison between the documents executed in 1897 and those executed in 1903 brings out a striking contrast—

	Value of sale-deeds. Rs.	Value of mortgage deeds. Rs.	Value of simple money bonds Rs.
1897	31,22 783	09,62 874	17,23,333
1903	31 02 041	27,05,623	3 18,432

The cause of the decrease in money bonds is not indicated with any certainty, but it seems that it must be primarily attributed to the very large distribution of tagai in recent years. The amount of work falling to the village munsifs has been lighter than in former years, the number of suits instituted during the year being 3,450 as compared with 8,790 in 1898. The Special Judge has submitted lists of the village munsifs and conciliators who have disposed of most cases, and the thanks of Government will be conveyed to the gentlemen specially recommended. They notice especially that Rao Bahadur Mirikar heads the list of village munsifs for the third year in succession, being again followed by Mr. Raghunath Jinsivala of Sangamner : while Mr. Narayan Risbud of Wai was much the most successful of the conciliators. Government desire to acknowledge the readiness with which the Special Judge and his Assistants have undertaken the additional work thrown upon them by the recent extention of important provisions of the Act to Khandesh.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—A three months' course of instruction given by the Bombay Sanitary Association in Hygiene will commence from Tuesday the 14th instant in the Harris School near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at 5-30 p.m.

The lectures will be on Tuesday and Friday in the week.—Yours, &c,

J. A. TURNER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The American Cotton Conference.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

YOUNG MEN IN BUSINESS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has been discussing various matters in connection with the cotton industry. The president, Mr. W. C. Heath, in his inaugural address, maintained that manufacturers had made a serious mistake in refusing to credit the reality of the advance in cotton. "As manufacturers we should have accepted the situation of a rising market. Instead of that we persistently and emphatically advertised to the world that it was our opinion that the increasing price was purely manipulative and far beyond intrinsic value, thereby converting the public, the great 'converters,' 'jobbers,' and consumers, to the idea of withholding their purchases because prices were abnormally high and were bound to decline." Customers, says Mr. Heath, would be fools to buy while they are constantly receiving assurances that the goods are dear, and he believes that the manufactured article might have been "bulled" successfully. He even believes that even higher prices of cotton were prevented by the speculation that has been so widely condemned. Mr. Heath also condemned the indiscriminate building of mills by men without experience and knowledge of manufacturing, and he also referred to the unsound methods of manufacturers who sold their products through so-called commission houses, who are merely speculators and frequently sell short to the trade with the intention of depressing prices.

Another subject discussed at the conference was the possibility of enlarging the scope of the export trade. One of the speakers lamented that though the United States produces three-fourths of the cotton of the world and manufacturers some 339,000,000 dols. worth of cotton goods (the figures of 1900 were referred to) only about 25,000,000 dols. worth were exported. It is not surprising to find a correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" dissatisfied with this proportion, and there is a simple crudity about his proposed panacea that is quite engaging. "Why," he asks, "should not the cotton-growing States club together and send agents everywhere to introduce cotton goods through our consuls ? The cost would be trifling. The good would be immense." Another New York paper, the "Commerical," deals with question of India. The imports of merchandise into India during the year ended March 31, 1903, amounted to 252,121,306 dols. and of this amount 35·8 per cent. was cotton goods. Great Britain had almost 67 per cent of this trade, and the United States something like 1·5 per cent, and a large part of that was kerosene." We may read with some complacency (and copliments of this kind are not often home-grown) that "the British manufacturers adapt their goods to the requirements of that country and are extremely careful to keep up the styles and qualities, while Americans think if the goods are good enough for us they are good enough for India. Perhaps we should be rash to conclude that our exporting enterprise must necessarily remain ahead of the Americans. Trade follows the line of least resistance and it is when the American home market becomes regularly overworked that we shall have to fight for our commercial supremacy in India.

In their cotton letter dated May 13 Messrs. J. M. Ayer and Co., of New York, point out that during the last sixty days the net decline in the July option had amounted to about 320 points, whilst the October option had declined about 170 points. A decrease in receipts of 600,000 bales as compared with last season was offset by a decrease of 750,000 bales in spinners' takings, and we are reminded that about this time last year July cotton was quoted at from 11c. to 11.30c., whereas to-day it is quoted 13.40c., or two cents higher than last year. A similar difference is noted in the quotations for October. The United States dry goods trade is still unsatisfactory, and reports of curtailed production continue to come in from Northern mills. In the light of these salient facts and of the new corp reports, which on the whole must be considered favourable, Messrs. Ayer counsel caution, believing that current prices and trade conditions discount the bullish statistical position, and that the autumn months may ultimately find a lower level. Although at the time of writing there were persistent rumours of a contemplated repetition of last summer's bull campaign it was widely considered that circumstances were against extensive bull operations.

The general crop prospects of the United States, although impossible to determine as yet, are already seriously influencing the financial situation. Recent unfavourable reports on the crops have had a depressing effect on New York Stock Exchange values, but whilst it is admitted that a loss of part of the winter wheat area is inevitable it is yet too soon to forecast the yield. Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., writing from New York on May 14, contend that the chances for a good harvest are still as numerous as the chances for a poor harvest. But the industrial situation continues to be unsatisfactory. The production of pig iron is now running ahead of consumption, and a partial shut-down will be imperative unless demand improves. The chief difficulty is that the various pools are holding prices much above buyers' abilities and a period of dulness seems inevitable. The cotton industry is also greatly depressed, not so much however, by overproduction as by the inability of manufacturers to get prices that will recoup them for high cost cotton. Curtailment has been extensively resorted to, and will probably extend unless consumers consent to pay higher prices or holders of cotton accept concessions which they are sturdily resisting. Declining bank clearings and diminished railway earnings point also to a general contraction in trade and speculation, which in so far as it means a return to sounder and healthier economic conditions than those prevailing a couple of years ago, may not be an unmixed evil.

The extensive and successful employment of very young men in positions of control in American industrial and mercantile enterprises has created the impression that very few old men are to be found at the head of business undertakings in the United States. It is undoubtedly true that the energy, the ambition, the mental alertness, and the enthusiasm of early manhood are much more fully engaged in departmental management there than elsewhere, but it is almost certain that more men of advanced age are at the head of important businesses in the United States than in this country. The late Mr. John Rylands, who retained the active supervision of his great concerns until he became an octogenarian, was a rare English example of this kind, but such instances are by no means uncommon across the Atlantic. The latest New York mail supplies items of personal intelligence in support of this fact, and similar once are constantly reaching us. On the 13th instant Mr. A. S. Hatch passed away, at the age of 75. Until the last he was an active member of the great financial firm of Fisk and Hatch, which has long been known for the magnitude of its transactions in United States Government bonds. The resignation is announced, at the age of 80 years, of Mr. James Espy, president of the National Bank of Cincinnati, after sixty years of service in banking. A further illustration of the same kind is supplied in the death of Mr. Andrew M'Nally, on the 7th instant, at a great age, the active head of the well-known firm of Rand, M'Nally, and Co., publishers, of Chicago, whose fame, especially in connection with the preparation and issue of American maps, is almost world-wide. Comparatively few eminent business men in the United States follow the example of Mr. Carnegie in retiring from work as soon as they have acquired wealth and influence as business men. They commonly hold on to it as long as they have sufficient strength, apparently from the love of it—for years after they have gained wealth which would make most Englishmen seek repose at a much earlier stage.

Reference has recently been made to the proposed American legislation aiming at the strengthening of the American merchant marine. In regard to three

bills then before Congress, it has been pointed out that their popularity was such that they were safe ultimately to pass. Unexpectedly, and owing to the skiful management of their advocates, all three measures became law during the closing hours of the Congressional session. The most interesting of the three bills appointed a Merchant Marine Commission, composed of five members of the Senate and five of the House of Representatives to report to Congress on the first day of its next session what legislation is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce. The Commission held its first meeting on April 29, elected Senator Gallinger chairman and decided to begin a series of hearings on May 23, at the Chamber of Commerce in New York. Three sub-commissions were also appointed, one for the North Atlantic coast, another for the South Atlantic coast and Gulf ports, a third for the Pacific coast and great lakes. It is well-known that this Marine Commission has a thorny path to tread. In the first place, the interests of the Pacific and Atlantic shipbuilders are not precisely identical. Then again, considerable opposition is to be expected to any proposed concessions to the purely lake-shipbuilding trade, and on this point there is not merely the problem of shipbuilding, but of deepening the waterway between Chicago and the Atlantic. A 20ft. draught, it is contended, must be regarded as the commercial minimum. At present ships cannot reach the coast through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals if they draw over 14ft. Finally, there is the vexed question as to whether direct subsidies should be recommended, or a preferential tariff upon goods brought to the United States in American ships. The Commission will doubtless consider any and every expedient for building up the American merchant marine except the obvious one namely Free Trade in shipowning.

The possibilities of alcohol both as a motive power and as an illuminant are rapidly developing, and it is a question whether something ought not to be done to endeavour, with due regard to the safety of the revenue, to remove some of the restrictions which prevent the growth of the trade in this country. Alcohol as a power for motorcars may very soon prove itself to be the cheapest of all the various methods of generating force, and if, this be so Great Britain will be kept behind the rest of Europe by her Excise laws just as she has been kept behind in certain important branches of the chemical industry. In France we already see alcohol conveyed by road and rail in tank waggons, and the rapid increase in its use is sufficient proof of its economy. The economic production of alcohol has been left too long to France and Germany, but with a freer market for it there seems no reason why it should not be produced equally well in Great Britain. Besides the fast-growing market for it as a motive power, there is yet another important market which will doubtless be developed in the course of the next few years. The incandescent spirit lamp should easily supersede the petroleum lamp if, by means of cheap alcohol, it is given a fair chance in the competition. There are advantages in luminosity, in cleanliness, and in security which could not fail to tell powerfully in favour of the newer illuminant.

ALLEGED UNAUTHORISED APOLOGY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Wednesday, disposed of an application in the case of Jehangir Jamshedjee Collett against Kaikhosru Bomanjee Batliwalla for revision of an order passed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, second Presidency Magistrate, who allowed the case brought against the defendant by the complainant for insult and criminal intimidation to be withdrawn. In another case the defendant applied for revision of the order of the same magistrate, acquitting the complainant who was charged with mischief, insult and criminal intimidation. Mr. Murzban with Mr. J. P. De Quadros, appeared for the defendant, who was the petitioner. Mr. Binning with Mr. S. B. Dady Burjor appeared for the opponent.

The defendant Mr. Batliwalla stated in his petition to the High Court, that on the 8th June 1903, the complainant filed an information against him and his co-accused, Dossabhoy Cowasji, for criminal intimidation and insult before Mr. Dastur, before whom Batliwalla also filed an information against Collett for mischief, insult and criminal intimidation. Both cases were fixed for hearing on the 19th June 1903. In the interim, one Perozshah Dadabhoy Modi, one of his witnesses, undertook to bring about a settlement out of court, and for that purpose took a writing from all the parties. On the 18th June Modi informed Batliwalla that he had settled the cases, and that it had been arranged between Modi and Collett that the accused were not to appear in the Court on the following day, thereby allowing the cases to be struck off for want of appearance. On the 19th June, in accordance with the arrangement, Batliwalla and his co-accused did not appear in Court. He subsequently learned that, taking advantage of his absence, Collett appeared in Court, and that Batliwalla's complaint was struck off in his absence; that Collett then insisted on his complaint being proceeded with; that noticing this move on the part of Collett Batliwallas witness Modi, was persuaded to tender an apology on his behalf. Batliwalla averred that the apology and undertaking were without his or his co-accused's knowledge, authority, or consent. The matter was represented to the magistrate, but without success.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel passed the following order in both cases: The petitioner's complaint, is that Modi, without any authority, tendered an apology on his behalf, and on the strength of it, the Magistrate allowed the case against the petitioner to be withdrawn. The opponent is not able to state whether Modi had authority to tender the apology, but in any case, the Magistrate should have declined to allow Modi to represent the accused seeing that the accused was absent. It is not necessary to interfere with the order of the Magistrate allowing the case to be withdrawn, since the petitioner admits that it was settled that the case should be struck off the file. Rule discharged.

CRICKET.

INTERNATIONAL C. C. vs. NOBLE RISING STAR C. C.

A match was played on Sunday between these clubs on the Marine Battalion Parade ground and resulted in an easy victory for the International by 53 runs. The following are the scores:—

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D Kapadia run out	6		
C M Ali c Darcowalla	60	Did not bat	
C Tumboowalla b Darcowalla	24		
D Tellang b Boocha	2	c Alebidana	25
S G Pathare run out	0	not out	26
Amadali c Boocha	0		
N Ghaswalla b Boocha	1		
R Tellang b Boocha	12	Did not bat	
Fidali b Pavri	1		
Abdul Kadir run out	1		
Esoofali not out	0		
Extras	9	Extras	8
Total	116	Innings declared closed	59

NOBLE RISING STAR C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
N Boocha b Ali	8	not out	1
Seervai b Ali	7	b Ali	0
Crawford b Ali	3	run out	7
Alebidana b Tumboowalla	26	st Ali	25
T Boocha b do	0	b Ali	1
Bhupoo b do	4	c Ali	1
Shaher c do	9	b Tumboowalla	2
Tatra c do	2	not out	0
Pavri b do	7	b Tumboowalla	1
Karawalla not out	1	b Ali	0
Darcowalla b Tumboowalla	0	st Tumboowalla	4
Extras	4	Extras	6
Total	63	Total	48

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th May, 1904, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the 24 weeks	1,50,000	10,90,000	7,000	4,27,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	165	4	260
For previous week of half-year.	22,39,773	47,12,527	91,858	70,94,158
Total for 15 weeks.	24,39,773	49,82,527	98,858	75,21,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,50,555	2,99,281	3,232	4,33,068
Per mile of Ry. do.	90	182	2	264
Total to corresponding date do.	25,81,785	58,87,036	1,31,033	85,99,804
Decrease for the week				Rs. 6,068
Do. to date				10,78,646

THE RAJA OF DEVAS AT KOLHAPUR.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

H. H. Tukoji Rao Rajasaheb of Davas (senior) is on a visit to Kolhapur, where he is the guest of H. H the Chhatrapati Maharaja. This, writes a correspondent, is his Highness' 5 second visit to Kolhapur. The Kolhapur public have been much interested in the visit especially because of the forthcoming marriage of his Highness, with a princess of the family of his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur. It is settled that H. H. the Raja of Devas (senior) is to be married to Shrimant Radhabai Akkasaheb, the only princess of Kolhapur.

On Saturday morning the Maratha Education Society presented an address to his Highness Tukoji Rao Raja Saheb of Devas in the Society's Jiti Nala Buildings, which were decorated with flags. All the leading members of the Maratha community in Kolhapur as well as officials of the State were present on the occasion.

The address stated that under the benign rule of the British Government, various communities and races in India have attained peace, progress and prosperity. Security of person and security of property are among its great blessings, various and manifold have been the reforms introduced during this period of peace. The Maratha community has in times past, played an important part in India's History. But for many reasons among which sheer want of a taste of education stands uppermost, they have occupied a backward position in matters of education and enlightenment. With a view to elevate our community in this direction, the Maratha Education Society was formed in July 1901. The Society has established a Boarding Institution for Maratha boys. 'The Victoria Maratha Students' Institution" named in commemoratation of the late Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The Society has collected a permanent fund for the maintenance of the Institution which gives assistance to poor as well as well-to-do Maratha boys by affording them proper facilities in point of board, lodging and education, for the present there are seventy-two students The Institution occupies the old Jiti Nala buildings given for its purposes by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja. Besides these buildings, the Society has erected a building 48 by 83 feet, having seventeen well ventilated rooms in which forty students are given accommodation. Another building 48 by 132 feet estimated at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 is now being built. This will give accommodation to fifty students. The permanent fund of the Society amounts to Rs. 10,844 and it is safely deposited in the Huzur Treasury, under conditions very favourable to the interest of the Society. The income accruing from the interest of the permanant funds deposited, as well as from other donations from H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja now amounts to about Rs. 2,323. The Society is in this respect highly indebted to H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur whose generosity and sympathy for its work has been the basis on which the Society is established. The Society also owes a deep debt of gratitude to many eminent persons who have liberally subscribed to the permanent fund and have thus shown a keen interest in its work. Thus your Highness will see that the Society has done good work, considering the short period of its existence. This success is mainly due to the liberal assistance given by H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja and also to the timely strong support given by the leading members of the Maratha community resident in the Deccan. Your Highness occupies an important position in Northern India. From the reports we have heard of your Highness's career at the Mayo College at Ajmere we are glad that your Highness takes a deep interest in educational matters, and so we sincerely hope that your Highness will take a similar interest in the working of our Society and will try to induce important personages thereof to assist us in the cause of education we have undertaken.

His Highness in replying to the address said:—I am extremely happy to visit this most useful institution a second time. From the address that you have so kindly presented to me, I fully gather that the institution has been making steady progress towards educating the young generation of our Maratha community which is really in a backward condition regarding intellectual pursuits. We learn from history that our past generations were very well advanced, and distinguished themselves by deeds of bravery and heroism; but as a matter of fact want of education checked their further progress. Now the times and circumstances show us the necessity of efforts in the direction of intellectual advancement. I am sure, gentlemen, your exertions, the co-operation of the members of the Society, H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja and the Chief of Kagal's generous support to this Institution, will produce good results in the long run, and I fully trust that these young friends who are boarders here will not lose such a rare opportunity presented to them of raising the intellectual status of the whole community and will try their utmost to do credit to the institution. I believe you know that I am a student and I may tell you that I love education which is in these days spreading rapidly under the peaceful and benevolent rule of our liberal British Government. It is my earnest desire that the cause of education among our people should receive encouragement everywhere. As for me I need hardly assure you, I heartily sympathise with your efforts and will always try my best to do what little I can to promote its end. In conclusion I thank you most sincerely for honouring me with this kind address.

The ceremony was completed by the usual distribution of Pansupari and Attar and Turegulab.

Pandit Narayan Das on behalf of His Highness Tukojirao informed the Secretary of the Society that his Highness the Rajasaheb would pay for the maintenance of one poor student in the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 11.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Council's Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict c 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act 1892 (55 and 561 Vict c14) the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery C S I Officiating Financial Commissioner of the Punjab to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J C Fergusson of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the afternoon of the 4th June.

The services of Rai Bahadur Nava Gopal Sarkar an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

Captain F Bigg Wither 107th Pioneers is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grano in Burma.

The services of Captain W G Liston M D I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr Sarada Charan Mitra to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 29th April vice Dr Gooroo Dass Banerjee resigned.

Captain G C Burn 73rd Carnatic Infantry Adjutant Lower Burma Military Police is appointed to officiate as an Assist Cantonment Magistrate and his service are hereby placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Capt A T Kirkwood, 75th Carnatic Infantry is appointed to officiate as an Assist Cantonment Magistrate and his services are hereby placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates, Department.

The services of the Reverend F W Martin a probationary Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Reverend G A Elsby a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 22nd January.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G G Vander-Beck Extra-Assist Superintendent 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed to be Extra-Assist Supdt 1st grade with effect from the 1st June.

With reference to the Notification of this Department No 969—57-34-F., dated the 12th September 1901, the services of Mr C S Rogers Extra-Assist Conservator of Forests Burma have been permanently placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Colonial Office for employment in Trinidad with effect from the 24th March 1901.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G M Porter R E is appointed to be Mint Master Calcutta with effect from the 30th of May.

Major W G R Cordue R E is appointed to officiate as Mint Master Bombay with effect from the 5th of May.

Mr W F Cockell 1st Assist Director General of the Post Office of India is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd of June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col and Brevet-Col F A Bowles Royal Artillery to be Col on the Staff Royal Artillery Bombay Command with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General E G H Bingham Royal Artillery deceased Dated 16th May.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieuts Harold Ernest Weekes West India Regt attached as a Supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regt; Double Company Officer 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment) Dated 22nd May 1904. James Charles Philips 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion The Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Double Company Officer 28th Punjabis Dated 24th May 1904. Burton Howard Hall 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regt Double Company Officer 98th Infantry Dated 12th May 1904 Second-Lieuts Anthony Marshall 2nd Battalion North umberland Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion The Lincolnshire Regt officiating Squadron Officer 28th Light Cavalry Dated 10th May 1904. Ralph Sandwith Ingledew 2nd Battalion The Border Regt Double Company Officer 89th Punjabis Dated 15th May 1904 Second-Lieut Marshall is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the 10th May 1904.

The French Medical Profession rely on Santal Midy to cure chronic bronchitis, kidney and bladder trouble, as well as discharges from the urinary organs.

CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

MEN CHRISTENDOM MUST RESCUE.

PANIC IN MORCCCO.

Newspaper readers who know anything of Tangier and its social life will find no difficulty in believing the "Times" Tangier correspondent's statement to the effect that the kidnapping of Mr. Ion Perdicaris and his stepson, Mr. Cromwell Varley, has caused a state of panic among Europeans in Morocco. It is safe to say that, short of the capture of Sir Arthur Nicholson at the British Legation, or M. Saint Rene de Taillandier, of the French Embassy, the brigand Rais Uli could in no way have more thoroughly startled and shocked the Christian community in Tangier.

A UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

To begin with, there is probably no other European in Morocco so generally respected and loved as Mr. Ion Perdicaris, the cultured, wise, and kindly host of El Minzah and Aldonia, his town and mountain houses respectively. There is certainly no other European resident of standing who has lived so long in the country as he has. More than thirty years have passed since Mr. Perdicaris brought his English wife to Tangier and, charmed by the romantic beauty and interest of the place, began to build his town house in El Mahdi, outside Tangier. Son and heir to one of the oldest of Greek houses, Mr. Perdicaris's mother was a native of South Carolina, where a great part of his extensive American property is situated. Mr. Perdicaris who educated in America, in London, in Paris and in other Continental centres, where for some years he studied art, and proved beyond doubt that, had he been born to poverty, instead of to wealth and a high position, he would yet have earned himself a place of some prominence by means of his talent as a painter. It is safe to say that there are men of learning, men of rank, and men of political weight in every capital city in Europe who know, and have reason to admire, Ion Perdicaris. His correspondence has always been a very extensive one, embracing men prominent in art, science, letters, and politics in England, America, France, Italy, Russia, and Spain. In the eyes of those privileged to know him, I am sure I may say that this man's name stands for the perfection of cosmopolitan culture.

AN UNOFFICIAL RULER.

His position in Tangier has for many years been unique. He is the wealthiest European resident in the country. But, apart from that, his long knowledge and experience of Moorish affairs, his great personal attainments, his princely generosity, and the charm which all who know him recognise and appreciate, have combined to make Ion Perdicaris a power, a force in Morocco recognised and accepted by every class of native and foreigner in the country. Ministers may come and go in this city studded by Legations. Mr. Perdicaris has remained, and his sumptuous entertainments have for many years been the main feature of social life in Tangier. His charming wife, his beautiful palace in El Mahdi, his great retinue of serving folk, and the untiring kindliness of the master and mistress of this court-like household have made the El Minzah entertainments and the Aldonia luncheon and garden parties famous on both sides of the strait.

A WORKING PHILANTHROPIST.

But Mr. Perdicaris' power is not merely social. Years ago he recognised the absolute necessity of introducing some method into the insanitary madness of Tangier's management, if Europeans were to live there free from plague and epidemic. So he initiated the Sanitary or Hygienic Commission, of which body he is still the president. This corporation is to Tangier what the County Council is to London, with this difference, that, whereas some of us may fancy we could get along in London without our County Council, there is no doubt at all that Europeans could not get along in Tangier without the Commission, which regulates traffic, paves streets that were else mere wallet-in bogs, and generally makes tolerably sanitary a crowded Oriental city that would otherwise be a veritable death-trap for its white inhabitants.

To Mr. Perdicaris pertains the privilege of working harder and giving very much more, in money and in kind, than any one else, for the benefit of Tangier. It is a privilege he has held nobly for more than a quarter of a century, during one period of which he sacrificed health and a small fortune in the cause of ameliorating the conditions under which the Moors themselves live and are persecuted. And this is the man who, in his declining years, that truculent ruffian Rais Uli, with his bandits, has chosen to assault in his own home, and carry off with Mr. Varley, a young man of great ability and high standing among Europeans in Morocco.

A PRESENTIMENT OF EVIL.

In talking to Mr. Perdicaris, during my last stay in his Tangier house, a few months ago, I was speaking of Aldonia, the beautiful mountain villa, from which the kidnapping took place on Wednesday night last.

"Yes, I am almost satisfied with the place now after many years of beautifying," said my host "but, with the country in its present frightfully lawless and unsettled state, I sometimes doubt if we shall be able to enjoy the beauty of it, unless European intervention comes. There has been fighting within a very few miles of this house, and Aldonia, as you know, is three miles out, and isolated. I am not quite sure if I shall feel able to take the ladies there this year."

Then came the Anglo-French Convention, and the kindliest, most generous European in Morocco felt that he might safely make his annual migration to the mountain paradise from which one looks across at Trafalgar's storied cliffs, and in which on Wednesday evening his household was attacked by Rais Uli and his horde of banditti. What the distress in that household was cannot easily be pictured by stay-at-home Englishmen. Mr. Varley is a British subject; his distinguished step-father is an American subject, a citizen of the whole world of art, science, letters, and politics, and the man who has done infinitely more than any other for Europeans in Sunset Land. He has also done more than any other European for the Moors themselves. His health is very delicate, and he is advanced in years. The circumstances of his capture are more than shocking; they are tragic to those who know him as I know him, for there are physical reasons which make his position one of the gravest danger.

DELAY MAY BE TRAGIC.

For years his life has been ordered by medical rule The sort of hardships he must be enduring among Rais Uli's tribesmen will occur at once to all who know anything of Moorish country life and its primitive barbarism. At any cost the release of Mr. Perdicaris should be enforced speedily. The writer has the best of all reasons for saying that delay in this case must needs be, not unfortunate, but tragic. The case differs, in vital essentials, from the capture of Mr. Walter Harris, the "Times" correspondent, by the same brigand last year. Mr. Harris is a young man who can stand Moorish captivity. Mr. Perdicaris is not that, and if any man in Morocco deserves and has earned the prompt and strenuous aid and protection of Christendom, that man is Ion Perdicaris.—A. J. Dawson in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

DISTURBANCE AT NULL BAZAR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Sullivan charged Noora Jooma, a Punjabi, Shah Mahomed, a butcher, and six Punjabis and six butchers with rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly, Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared, for the last seven accused.

The case for the prosecution was that at noon on Saturday, the first accused Noora went to Null Bazar to purchase meat. A dispute arose between him and the butcher as to the price and quality of the meat, upon which the butcher slapped Noora. The latter left the place and returned shortly afterwards with about a dozen Punjabis armed with sticks. On seeing them the butcher and his friends also turned out with sticks, and a free fight ensued. A large party of policemen under Inspector Sullivan and Sub-Inspectors Hassan, Roberts and Barnes appeared on the scene and succeeded in separating the parties. About eight of the combatants were more or less seriously injured and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

Superintendent Stanford, who appeared to conduct the prosecution, said a great deal of friction existed between the parties for some time past, and the police had to keep a strict watch night and day to preserve peace and order in the localities where they lived. There were about eight thousand Punjabies living in Bombay and as they were very excitable people, the police thought that the case should not be proceeded with at once, but some time should be allowed to pass in order to ascertain if they could not bring about reconciliation between the parties. He, therefore, applied for a fortnight's adjournment.

The Magistrate granted the application and adjourned the hearing of the case till the 29th instant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON MAY 27.

LINGERING LONG.

Off the busy highway of the world's rapid march many picturesque old ceremonies are preserved. One such makes Preston remarkable, not only throughout Lancashire, but in a wider area. From time immemorial they have had their Whit-Monday processions. Perhaps religious rivalry may have something to do with it. The town is unique in that its population of some 120,000 is almost equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and from every church, mission, and school-room comes a Whit-Monday procession. The ceremony commences at about eight o'clock in the morning, and continues until late in the afternon. All the friendly societies parade. Bands come in from all parts of the county, and excursionists assemble to witness the sight, just as they go from all parts for the Nottingham Goose Fair. The numbers in the processions are so considerable that one hesitates to mention a figure, but the most remarkable fact is that while you have tiny toddles of three and four years of age among the walkers, you have also men and women of three score years and more, some of whom have never missed walking for upwards of half a century. The time-schedule is so arranged that each religious denomination has its own thoroughfares to itself for a given period.

THE GREEN BOWER FEAST.

Southey notes a Whitsun ceremony which interested him: "At Lichfield they have a custom at Whitsuntide, ye Monday and Tuesday, called the Green Bower Feast, by which they hold their charter. The bailiff and sheriff, assist at the ceremony of dressing up babies with garlands of flowers and greens, and carry them in procession through all the streets, and then assemble themselves at the market-place, and so go in a solemon procession through the great street to a hill beyond the town where is a large green bower made, in which they have their feast. Many smaller bowers are made around for company, and for booths to sell fruits, sweetmeats, gingerbread, etc. It would be rather quaint to see the Sheriffs of London dressing the rising generation of the Metropolis and carrying them to their festival in Hyde Park.

THE MAKING OF HOLIDAYS.

Some of our modern holidays have interesting histories. The last words the late Lord Salisbury ever spoke in the House of Lords related to the holidays which had been fixed for the Coronation. The sad story of the King's illness has just been told and the question had been asked, What becomes of of the holidays which have been fixed? And Lord Salisbury replied, These holidays will go on. When, after his Majesty's recovery, it was desired that the deferred Coronation Day should be a Bank Holiday, the matter was decided at a meeting of the Privy Council held on board the King's yacht. He was but newly carried from his sick room, and was enjoying the first days of convalescence. In the rush and hurry of the time, not much notice was taken of it, but it is not forgotten that one of his Majesty's first thoughts on thus regaining his health was for the enjoyment and rest of the people.

THE LAW OF REST.

By the Bank Holiday Act of 1871 four regular holidays are fixed for each year, but, as in the case above cited, the Crown has power to make any other day a bank holiday. This was done, it will be remembered, for the funeral of Queen Victoria. The proclamation does not, of course, take the form of a prohibition, but is a permission to close those businesses which otherwise would of necessity be opened. The Russian's have a sort of bank holiday which to them is a Saint's day, the occasion being the anniversary of the Czars Coronation, perhaps if Lord Meath gets his Empire Day scheme generally adopted we may regard that as the equivalent of the Russian speciality. In Uruguay they have a holiday for planting trees. It was established four years ago, but one is unable to say how the venture prospers. We have the same notion in the setting up of trees in public places and private estates to mark the visits, official and private, of the King and Queen. Their planting of a tree at Lismore Castle for the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire the other day was a case in point.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

It is a gracious and proper spirit which prompts the erection by Americans in London of a memorial to John Harvard, principal founder of the famous Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The establishment was intended by Harvard to be called Cambridge, after his own alma mater. A genealogist would probably be able to show you that Harvard and the present Duke of Norfolk belong to common stock. Howard, apparently, is but another from of Harvard or Hereward. Be that as it may, Harvard was English enough, Southwark born and bred, where his father was butcher, and where were several families of the same name who spelt their patronymic Hayward Harver, Harwood, Harwye, Harverd, and were butchers and inn-keepers. John, who was the offspring of his mother's first of three marriages, was at one time proprietor by inheritance of the Queen's Head, Southwark, and this mother, who was left property by each of her husbands and was very well off, sent young John to Cambridge, where he became a scholar and a fine character.

NOT MADE IN HEAVEN.

A marriage is not made in Heaven, it may be assumed, to which sons of the bridegroom by his first marriage object and oppose. The liberty of the subject has been rather roughly trampled upon this week, but the pastered bridegroom, to whose nuptial carriage his undutiful sons tied his nether garments, was not so badly off as the bridegroom of a recent date, the whole of whose clothes his relatives carried away. Sometimes it is the parties themselves who cause the rupture. Not long ago a bride who had been deserted at the altar years ago by the man whom she was to have married, met him again and agreed to carry through the long-deferred wedding. All the arrangements were made, guests invited, clergy in their places, bridegroom and best man waiting. The bride in due course appeared; then, just as the ceremony was about to commence, walked out of the church. She had waited all those years to avenge her own bitter humiliation—and this was hot manner of doing it.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

There was great rejoicing in England 245 years ago. The Protectorate had run its course; Richard Cromwell had abdicated. The Cromwell family affords an interesting study in descent. The last of them appears to have been a little shopkeepar in the Holborn district. Richard, it is possible, never should have ruled. The sealed document in which Oliver had nominated his successor was lost. No man on this side of the grave will know whom he intended to follow him, but the suspicion is that it was a stronger man than Richard. Pepys was bearing the coming King company at The Hague. He was desperately shabby and poor, and when a courtier brought him some money so joyful that he called the Princess Royal and Duke of York to look upon it as it lay in the portmanteau before it was taken out. A very sober man the King seemed to Samuel.

THE TAPTI MILLS, LIMITED.

IN the matter of the Tapti Mills, Limited, the petition of Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett was called on yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji in the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, who appeared for the petitioner, applied for a fortnight's adjournment on the ground that the affidavit of certain creditors containing allegations and charges against the petitioner, had not been supplied in time to make a reply. Mr. Padshaw, who appeared for the Company, consented. Mr. Jardine, who appeared for Jubhabhai Champsi and other shareholders, also consented, but applied that copies of the affidavit made in reply should be furnished to the Company and to his client by Monday next. The Hon. Mr. Scott said that the rule might be made returnable on Tuesday, the 28th instant, as the 27th was going to be observed as a holiday in honour of the King's birthday. The Judge made the order in terms of the applications.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	12
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	02
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	6	7	74
Total plague deaths to date	276,021	227,9-1	
Same date last year	38	33	91

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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
"I suffered terribly from indigestion," writes Mr. George Collier, of 56, Baronia Street, Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W., on Oct. 11th, 1903. "Whatever I ate seemed to stick in my throat and caused frightful pains in my chest. Now, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, I am never troubled with indigestion, pains, loss of sleep, or any other ailment and am as well as ever before in my life." FOR
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OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A "new vegetable" brought before the public by M. Cvide Bishot, ex-president of the Academie de Cuisine, Paris, turns out to be the Crambe taturia of Wild, an umbelliferous plant akin to the sea cabbage. The root, which is rather sweet, is eaten by the Tartars, Hungarians, and Cossacks, both in a raw and cooked state. At the end of the third year it bears seed, which ought to be sown, but not covered with earth, in a furrow six centimetres deep. In from two months to a year they germinate. For the winter the young plants should be shorn of their leaves and covered with sand or soil to a thickness of 20 centimetres. In spring time white sprouts appear above ground, and are cut for consumption. The plants may be forced under glass or a layer of horse manure, so as to get sprouts at the beginning of autumn.

The sprouts are yellowish white, with green and violet shades, and the green leaves have violet veins. The root is brown, almost black. The shoots of the cut roots are all suppressed, but one, to serve for the next year. The root is boiled in salt water for five minutes, and seasoned with butter. A salad of the young leaves can be made with butter and thin slices of the raw root. The flavour of the vegetable recalls both asparagus and cauliflower, but is finer. MM. Bois and Pailleux think it will be possible to extract the fecula of the root and use it for arrowroot.

According to M. Colson, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the N-rays prove a means of revealing the secondary actions of chemical reactions.

Mr. Reginald Fessenden, an American, is atempting to solve the problem of tuning wireless telegraph messages by interrupting a stream of electric waves at regular intervals and receiving the impulses on properly tuned instruments—for example, telephones. According to an American scientific journal patents were recently granted him for such apparatus.

Dr. Matignon, formerly of the French Legation at Peking, remarks that the sturdy Japanese soldier seems made for marching, but is handicapped by the fact that before joining his regiment his feet are unused to leather boots, which hurt them. After the 1895 campaign in Manchuria Japanese officers declared that European footgear did more harm to their men than Chinese bullets.

At the Societe de Geographie, Paris, recently, M. Louis Marin read a paper on Corea and its inhabitants, from which it appears that the people, especially in the mountainous or northern part, are very mixed in race. The white aborigines have been invaded from time to time by Tartars, Kunguses, Chinese and Japanese, who have amalgamated with them. Their physiognomies and manners are very complex in type, as well as different from the Chinese and Japanese.

They have imposing figures, prominent and open bows, shaggy beards like the Ainos, a fine dreamy eye, and their persistent poverty, according to Ducrocq, is an indication of that simplicity of mind which makes them disdain modern life. They only desire tranquility—to be let alone. The women are big and straight, with a look of serious gentleness which contrasts with the "insouciance" of the men. Their dress from head to foot is white. They are fond of reading tales, and have a rich popular literature. Paper is their leading industry, and they live, above all, by night. The fate of this gentle, kind, and sympathetic "hermit nation" recalls one of their favourite proverbs—"When the whales fight the shrimps get their backs broken."

Dr. Dagonet is making experiments at the Sainte-Anne Asylum, Paris, in inoculating rats with the microbe of cancer to see if a vaccine or serum against the disease can be obtained.

The quiet funeral of Stanley shows how soon in these days a famous man in retirement is forgotten. The denial of his wish to lie beside Livingstone is not altogether satisfactory, and the plea that he was not "great enough" is questionable, to say the least. He seems to have been more admired abroad than at home. A French scientific journal classes him with Nansen and Nordenskjold as a universal celebrity, who personified the African pioneer, par excellence, the conqueror of the Dark Continent. "Stanley, above all, gave the impression of a will almost superhuman, capable of conquering all obstacles raised by men or the brutal forces of nature." Stanley, moreover, was not only a man of action, but a vivid narrator of his experiences. The journal also styles him the "last great Conquistador," the "Cortez of the 19th century." This is the Continental, if not also the American, view of Stanley, and perhaps later on his ashes will find a resting-place beside Livingstone.

An English firm have brought out a traction engine for a variety of uses, namely as a crane for lifting goods, a stone breaker, &c.

The "lesche" of the ancient Greeks was a sort of clubhouse for the talk of orators and philosophers. It was consecrated to Apollo, and the most celebrated was that of Delphi, decorated by Polignotus the painter and described by Pausanias. The lesches, of which there were 360 in Athens, were also haunts of the idlers, public banquet halls for the "aediles," and asylums for the poor in winter. At Sparta the old men discussed in the lesche whether a newborn child should be preserved or not.

The lesche continued in use under the Roman Empire, and even now is represented by the mandara of Egypt, an oblong hall separate from the dwelling and containing one room with a "mastaba" or brick bench running round, lit by the door and two windows. Most rich Arabs have a mandara in which to receive their friends, talk, eat, or watch entertainments. The "zaouia" is a mandara open to all comers, where the miserable find rest and food. The "Sheikh's divan" is a mandara used for the councils and audiences of a Sheikh. In cities a room of the dwelling is often transformed into a mandara.

A French scientific journal reports that a mule of five years, in one of the villages of Upper Egypt has given birth to a fine foal of unknown sire. It is, however, little probable that the fecundity of the race will continue. At the second or third generation sterility may reappear.

A school for parrots has been opened in North Ninth-street, Philadelphia. It is a dame's school, the professor being a lady, and the birds are taught to speak by a phonograph, repeating the same words and phrases for hours till they pick them up.

Mr Eustace Miles, writing in the "Daily Mail" contends that the cold bath is only for gods and heroes; it is not good for the average man. As a training in pluck (at least in winter time), the cold bath, as Mr. Miles admits, has points, but it is "not particularly cleansing" (because it closes the pores of the skin), it is not good for those who have "a poor reaction", and it is positively dangerous for the man with a weak heart. In the opinion of the "Pall Mall Gazette,' "these elementary truths are, we fancy, beginning to be appreciated by the public. Our ancestors washed not at all; our fathers washed not wisely but too well. It is for us to temper valour with discretion, and not to persevere with the cold tub, as too many men we believe, do, when we find it 'leaves the victim blue.' Blue is a bad colour for the skin of even the most true blue Briton." The 'Globe,' on the other hand, observes: 'The cold bath is as essential to the Englishman as his breakfast, and he will not be induced to give up what has become a luxurious necessity on account of what may or may not happen to the pores of the skin or the valves of his heart. Mr. H. J. Jennings has contributed the following note to the discussion:—"I am on the wrong side of sixty, but every morning, winter and summer alike, I have my cold bath and it does me a lot of good. It might not suit everybody, and I admit that it requires to be taken with some discretion. My own method in the winter is first to splash the head and face for several minutes, then to get in the bath and have about half a dozen good souses all over with a full sponge then (within half a minute) to get out, wrap myself in an unblanched cotton sheet, rub the skin dry with a soft towel, and then use a very rough towel for about five minutes. This process makes me in a glow which lasts the greater parts of even the coldest day, I attribute to the cold bath, and do not wearing an overcoat, the excellent average health which I enjoy."

Attention is called in "Nature" to the fact that Mr. C. F. Burgess and Mr. Carl Hambuechen appear to have solved the difficulty of plating upon aluminium. That difficulty lies chiefly in the fact that aluminium becomes coated with an invisible film when it is exposed to the air, but this can be removed by hydrofluoric acid. Zinc is found to cling tenaciously to the surface of aluminium so treated, and upon the zinc coating other metals can be deposited. If gold is to be used for the plating, it is necessary to give the zinc film a thin coating of copper first; otherwise, in a short time the gold sinks into the zinc and almost disappears.

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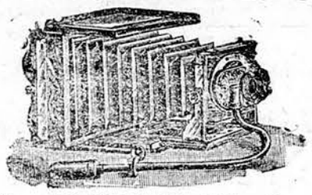
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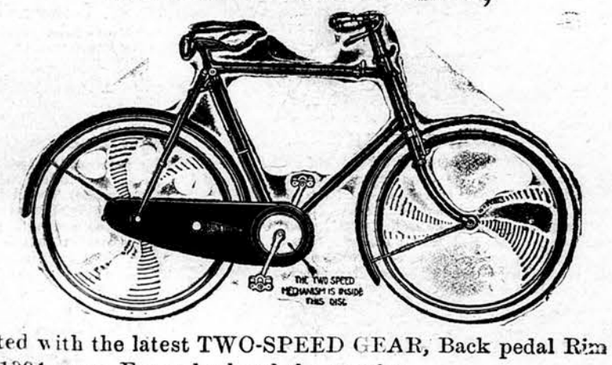
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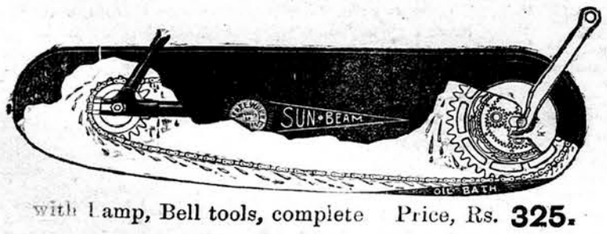
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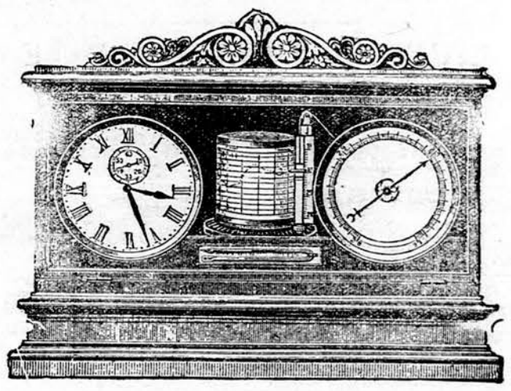
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